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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER
EASTERN NEW YORK:
FAIR MONDAY

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2,616 DELEGATES FROM 35 STATES PLEDGE UNITY IN GREATEST ANTI-WAR CONGRESS IN COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

15,000 VOTE TO CONTINUE MINE STRIKE

Will Call Tri-District Convention To Elect New Leadership

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 1.—Fifteen thousand miners voted unanimously to continue the strike until the Frick Coal Co. recognizes the United Mine Workers Union. The meeting was held yesterday at Centerville, Pa.

The men voted to spread the strike and issued a call for a convention of Districts 3, 4 and 5 of the U. M. W. A. to replace the old leaders who have betrayed the miners in the present strike and on numerous previous occasions.

All U. M. W. A. leaders were absent from the meeting, which was run by Ryan. Many rank and file members spoke. Bill Hines and Scotty O'Hara, both tools of the U. M. W. A. officials, spoke in a militant tone in order to gain the confidence of the men.

A tremendous resentment was observed when one speaker praised John Lewis and Pat Fagan, national and district presidents, respectively. He was forced off the platform.

A leaflet distributed by the National Miners' Union before and at the meeting exposed the confusion and lack of consciousness in not formulating adequate economic demands. The present leadership expresses weak organization and political unclarity, which is creating a danger to the strike.

The whole movement is swinging, under the pressure of the rank and file, which is expressing a higher stage of militancy.

Demonstrators at Anti-Nazi Meet in Phila. Battle Cops

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—The Communist Party called a demonstration for the release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff for Friday at 12 o'clock in front of the German Consulate. About 1,000 workers gathered at 12:15, when from the window of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, across the street from the German Consulate, Comrade Norris Woods showered down about 3,000 leaflets, demanding the release of our comrades in Germany and protesting against bloody Fascism.

At 12:16 he put out a 25-foot red flag with the hammer and sickle on it, with the demands on the flag, which included:

Down with bloody Fascism; demand the release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff and others; against the intervention in Cuba and for support of the Anti-War Congress.

He started to speak at 12:17 p. m. and continued for 20 minutes, until the police broke into the room, which was barricaded from the inside, and was arrested.

The crowd militantly answered his questions and expressed a readiness in the struggle against Fascism. The police immediately interfered and started to club the workers.

As soon as this phase of the demonstration was over, Comrade Mary Brooks, a member of the Y. C. L., was chained down to the pole in front of the Bellvue Stratford Hotel, a few houses away from the scene of the first demonstration. She spoke there for 20 minutes until the police succeeded in breaking the chains and arrested her. Thousands of workers gathered around and blocked traffic for an hour. The police were helpless.

These two comrades were arrested. Mary Brooks got five days and Norris Woods is held in $500 bail on a charge of inciting to riot.

The demonstration made a tremendous impression on the workers of Philadelphia. It was one of the most splendid demonstrations ever held.

Soviet Correspondents Expelled from Leipzig Trial, Leave Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Two correspondents for the Soviet press left Germany yesterday, recalled by the Soviet Government after the Nazis had refused to allow them to report to Leipzig trial.

Hoover for Roosevelt NRA Slavery Program

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, has joined the capitalist chorus of those who are supporting the Roosevelt N. R. A. slavery and starvation program. A statement quoting Hoover's support of the N. R. A. was given out after an informal conference with Republican leaders here, showing that Republican politicians recognize that Roosevelt is faithfully carrying out the old Hoover hunger policy against the working class.

A. F. of L. Session Opens with Strikes Opposed by Leaders

Rank and File Holds National Conference At the Same Time

WASHINGTON.—Amidst the specious surroundings of the scab Willard Hotel, in an atmosphere totally foreign to those they claim to represent, labor "leaders" will meet in the 53rd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. At the same time scores of delegates elected by the membership of their local unions will meet at a national conference in the Carpenters Hall which is owned by the American Federation of Labor Union. Fifteen delegates left from New York City alone.

The A. F. of L. convention opens in the midst of one of the greatest strike waves witnessed in this country. Yet the whole period prior to the convention was used by the officials to stifle this strike movement, but without success. With the great surge for organization, the labor fakers are torn by jurisdiction strife, to collect dues.

The atempts of the professional labor traitors to parade the NRA as a boon to the workers has met with failure.

The rank and file conference, which will be attended by men and women fresh from their participation in strike struggles, will discuss ways and means of furthering a movement to fight against the new attacks on the workers.

Membership Dropped

For weeks in advance, Green and his cohorts advertised the tremendous growth of the federation membership. It will undoubtedly come as a surprise to many that there has been a slump in membership of 405,000 since August last year. According to Secretary Frank Morrison the membership on August 31, this year was 2,126,796 as compared with 2,532,361 in the previous year and 4,078,730 during its peak of 1920.

The rank and file conference will raise sharply the demand for unemployment insurance, for which it has fought consistently. It will expose the treacherous action of last year's A. F. of L. convention, which went on record for unemployment insurance, only to betray it. The conference will be a means of greater solidification of the opposition in the A. F. of L., which has grown considerably in the past year.

Faced with a growing revolt against its treachery, William Green counsels workers on the eve of the convention not to strike. Carrying out the desires of his masters, and, speaking for the reactionary crew which dominates the leadership, Green wants to stop the surging movement, which in the mining fields alone exemplifies a tremendous challenge.

It is not the convention of the labor fakers, but the rank and file conference taking place in the same city and the miners conference in Uniontown, Pa., which will speak for the workers.

60,000 AT MELLA RITES IN HAVANA

Hundreds Killed and Wounded as Soldiers Fire on Workers

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker.)

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 1. — Sixty thousand workers demonstrating Friday at the funeral of Julio Antonio Mella, Cuban Communist student leader, were dispersed by the brutal attack of the army and the armed students of the directorate. Machine guns and rifle fire pured lead into dozens of workers' bodies.

All hospitals and the city morgue are filled with the dead and wounded. Soldiers have seized, robbed and sacked all workers' centers, including the headquarters of the Communist Party, the Cuban Confederation of Labor and the International Labor Defense.

Firing continued throughout the night in all the streets of the city, with ambulances rushing about filled with the victims of the raging soldiery.

The National Confederation of Labor has called for a country-wide stoppage today in protest against the murderous attack of the army upon the workers of Havana.

Dozens are dead and hundreds wounded. Among the dead are pioneer women of the labor movement, soldiers and an army captain. Rumors are flying about the city saying that U. S. marines are about to land and occupy the city.

* * *

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Oct. 1. — In response to the call of the National Confederation of Labor, a general strike tied up the whole city here today.

Raid Communists in Sioux City, Iowa

Result of Militant Jobless Meeting

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 1.—A raid was made on a meeting of Communist Party members here and 12 were arrested, charged with criminal syndicalism. Following the raid on the house of a member, the police arrested Young Communist League members.

The 12 Party members are held on $6,500 bail each. One of the arrested, Hazelrigg, is held in special confinement.

The raid followed as a result of a demonstration last Monday of unemployed.

A protest meeting will be held on Tuesday. The hearing will take place on October 4th.

All Reading Unions to Keep Out of N. R. A. Parade

READING, Pa., Oct. 1.—All unions here decided not to participate in the N.R.A. parade next Tuesday. The decision involves shoe, hosiery, cotton and all other industries and was reached by the Federated Trades Council here.

Experiences in recent strikes for higher wages has shown the workers the strikebreaking character of the N.R.A. and forced the A. F. of L. to oppose participation in the parade.

HENRI BARBUSSE

Ford Detroit Plant Lays Off 19,000; Strikers Solid

Opposition Growing to Secret Negotiations of M. E. S.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—Fearing the spread of the strike movement in the auto industry to its River Rouge plant, the Ford Motor Co. has laid off 19,000 workers. The first lay-off of 6,000 men took place Wednesday. The next day, following the distribution of a leaflet of the Dearborn Local of the Auto Workers' Union, calling on the Ford tool and die-makers to strike and on the production men to prepare for strike action, 13,000 additional men were laid off. There are now only about 13,000 workers in the plant.

The Auto Workers Union is actively organizing the Ford workers for strike action. The tool and die-makers' strike, embracing more than 13,000 workers in Detroit, Flint and Pontiac, and the strikes in the Ford plants at Chester, Pa., and Edgewater, N. J., have created a strong strike sentiment among the men at the central Ford plant. At a meeting in Dearborn Friday night, called by the Auto Workers Union, 500 Ford workers voiced their determination to fight for higher wages, the inhuman speed-up and the whole vicious Ford system. The Auto Workers Union is holding a series of meetings of Ford workers throughout this week.

The much-ballyhooed hiring of 5,000 veterans by the Ford company is being revealed as a shameless swindle. Only about 600 to 700 vets have actually been given jobs, displacing other workers, some of whom are also veterans.

Meanwhile a growing rank and file opposition movement is beginning to seriously embarrass the leaders of the Mechanics Educational Society, who are conducting secret negotiations with the NRA Board in an effort to end the tool and diemakers' strike as speedily as possible without substantial gains for the workers.

The original demand of $1.50 an hour minimum wage has been scaled down by the leaders to $1 an hour and 90 cents for helpers. Instead of the 30-hour week, which the men had voted for before going out on strike, the Smith-Griffen clique at the head of the M. E. S. has put over a demand for a 40-hour week.

At many of the shop meetings the strikers are beginning to come out more and more openly in criticism of the leadership. The program of the rank and file opposition, calling for the wage and hours demands originally adopted, for the election of broad, representative strike and negotiations committees for daily reports regarding all negotiations, for spreading the strike to patternmakers, designers and draftsmen, as well as to the production workers, is gaining wider and wider support.

Resolve Unyielding Struggle Against War, Fascism and For Defense of Soviet Union

10,000 at Opening Sessions of the Anti-War Congress

Barbusse, Browder and Other Speakers Pledge Unity Against War

NEW YORK.—The United States Congress Against War opened Friday night with more than 10,000 jammed into two big auditoriums, 3,500 in Mecca Temple in West 55th St., and more than 7,000 in the St. Nicholas Arena, on West 66th St.

Hundreds more were turned away at each hall, unable to get into the packed audiences who had come to hear Henri Barbusse, famous French author and Communist, and other noted speakers pillory imperialist war and call for united action to organise the fight against war.

Comrade Barbusse's speech, printed in another column, brought the crowd to its feet singing the Internationale.

The speakers, all of whom spoke frof thhe platform in each hall, represented different points of view, but all were united in their sincere desire to organise a nation-wide front against the menace of war.

The Congress was opened by Donald Henderson, Secretary of the Anti-War Congress, who turned the meeting in Mecca Temple over to J. B. Matthews as chairman, while Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr presided at St. Nicholas Arena.

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., greeted by thunderous applause, welcomed the delegates of varying shades of opinion to the joint struggle against war, which he characterized as "difficult—and costly." He pointed out that it is "easy and cheap to fight war with words only," and added that "to fight against war requires that we fight, first of all, against the war-makers closest to us, to fight against the war-preparing government of the United States."

William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, stressed the vital interest of the Negro and all oppressed colonial peoples in the resolute fight against war. He added that "to take the profit motive out of war we must take the class-profit opportunities out of our economic system."

Professor Alfons Goldschmidt, exiled German economist and executive member of the Amsterdam World Anti-War Congress, indicted the Hitler Fascist regime in Germany and called for union of all sincere war-haters to fight against the Fascist war-threats. Prof. Goldschmidt said: "We, the workers of hand and brain, must unite throughout the world to smash German Fascism, to smash all and any Fascism, and thus make imperialist war impossible."

A. J. Muste, of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, said that "the masses will effectively combat war only as they belong to an effective revolutionary labor movement. Any other kind of a labor movement will fail in a crisis, as past experience has demonstrated."

Annie E. Gray, director of the Women's Peace Society, asked that the Congress adopt "a program of action that shall prove effective in stopping another far worse hell than the last war ever began to be."

Devere Allen, editor of the "World Tomorrow," representing the War Registers' League, said that "it is the special responsibility of this Congress Against War to deal with our own war-breeders here at home."

Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, said that "to work for peace today is far more important than it ever was, perhaps in the history of the civilized world."

"Non-Com" in Full Uniform Calls Workers to Fight War

NEW YORK. — A non-commissioned officer of the United States Army appeared in full uniform at this morning's session at the anti-war Congress and addressed delegates and audience. He said:

"As an enlisted soldier in the United States Army I have come here to greet the Congress Against War.

"I am here to show you delegates to this congress that there are soldiers in the United States Army who know and appreciate what you are doing here.

"For them I express unity with you in the fight against war.

"I am glad to say that the soldiers, in spite of their being somewhat neglected by organized movements of this sort, are waking up to their position in society. We no longer look forward to war with the adventurous, active interest of the soldiers of yesterday—we know that war means death and suffering for most of us, as well as for millions of other workers. We will do all we can to prevent war."

Henri Barbusse immediately took the floor and said: "The splendid words which this American soldier has just uttered will awake an echo in the hearts of the soldiers in the barracks of France, of all Europe. I, myself, will be proud to be the bearer of this message from you here to all the soldiers of Europe."

Tom Mann, British Workers' Leader, Arrives Tomorrow

Mass Protest of American Workers Forces the Immigration Authorities to Revoke the Previous Ban

NEW YORK.—Tom Mann, veteran British working class leader, will arrive in New York tomorrow aboard the Majestic, docking at the foot of W. 18th St. His entry to the United States comes after a long fight during which the mass protest of workers of the United States forced the immigration authorities to revoke their previous decision barring him from the country.

Although he will arrive too late to attend the United States Anti-War Congress, for which he was bound, Tom Mann will speak at a series of meetings against imperialist war.

He will be the principal speaker at a banquet to be given in honor of Henri Barbusse on Wednesday evening, Oct. 4, at the Paramount Hotel, New York City.

Born in Warwickshire in 1856, Tom Mann is the oldest living British trade union leader. His schooling was limited to two and a half years, after which he was apprenticed in Birmingham as an engineer. He later worked for various firms both in England and the United States.

He first came to the forefront as a leader of unusual organizational ability in the British dockworkers' strike in 1889, of whose union he was president from 1890 to 1903. A summary of his subsequent activities reveals the prominent part he has played in the British labor movement.

President, International Ship, Dock and River Workers, 1892—1906; joined Social Democratic Federation, 1885; General Secretary, Independent Labour Party, 1894—1906; member of the Labour Comisaion, 1901—1903; has lectured on labor subjects in France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, South Africa, etc. In the course of his activities he was imprisoned many times. He was sentenced to six months in jail for leading the Hunger March on London last year, but was released after a tremendous world-wide protest.

Barbusse Calls for United Front Against Imperialist War

Both War and Fascism Part of Capitalism, Says French Author

By JOHN ALDEN PAGE

Friday evening saw one of the greatest ovations that was ever given to a great man.

In the heart of New York City, which is known the world over as "the city of great ovations"—ballyhoo, ticker-tape, snow-fall of paper, yelling mobs drunk with insane hysteria—a tall, thin man, his emaciated body stooping forward, walked into St. Nicholas Arena, and 7,000 workers, intellectuals and students rose to their feet as one. From the depths of their beings came a salute which was born of one of the deepest emotions experienced by man, love and respect for a comrade who is devoting his life to the cause of humanity.

A murmur arose over the lower end of the hall. All knew that their great comrade was arriving to greet them. As one man they rose to their feet. Emotion kept their voices low as surge after surge of greeting came from them to Henri Barbusse as he strode down the aisle, his arms flung wide to all. His face drawn with suffering, he mounted the platform and walked immediately to the front and again threw out his arms to those on their feet all about him. His deep lined face was alive with emotion as he looked about. For fifteen minutes the members of the

(Continued on page 2)

Hail Henri Barbusse as Fighter In World Anti-War Movement

Greetings from Cuban, German Delegates Wildly Cheered

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Swept up into an electric storm of emotion, that broke into a thunderous roar of singing, cheering, and the wildest jubilation, almost 3,000 delegates from practically every part of the country rose yesterday to greet Henri Barbusse, world-famous French writer at the United States Congress Against War, which ended last night at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, after a two-day session.

Packed to the doors with delegates, and visitors in the gallery, the Congress met to deliberate on the present danger of imperialist war that hangs sinisterly over every capitalist country in the world, on the danger of intervention against the Soviet Union, and against present intervention in Cuba. And these thousands of delegates, representing practically every shade of political and religious opinion, met particularly to agree on immediate concrete, practical ways and means of organizing to meet the oncoming catastrophe of imperialist war.

From the farm states of Idaho, Texas, and Iowa, farmer delegates came; from the Black Belt where slavery and Jim-Crow oppression still reign, came Negro delegates; from Arkansas, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, and Wyoming, as well as from the factory towns of the East, of Pennsylvania and New England, they came to join together in the fight against the slaughter now being prepared by the imperialist rulers of the world.

There was a delegate from an American Legion Post, there was a representative of a unit of the National Guard, there were 264 representatives of educational and cultural bodies. There were 370 representatives from fraternal organisations, 450 delegates from trade union and factory groups, 135 from bodies of unemployed workers, 106 from women's organizations, and 178 delegates from various peace organizations, making a grand total of 2,616 delegates.

There were Communists, pacifists, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, sailors, soldiers, teachers, workers, farmers, professional men and women—all gathered to fight their one common enemy—war.

And the figure of Barbusse, tall, gaunt, veteran and hero of the 1914 imperialist slaughter, was to them the rallying point of their hatred of war.

The Saturday morning session was opened by Donald Henderson of the Executive Committee of the American Congress Against War, who made his organizational report. The chairman for the session was J. B. Matthews.

The major part of the morning was devoted to the speech of Henri Barbusse, guest of honor of the Congress, who came as a representative of the world movement against war, and as chairman of the World Committee of the Struggle Against War and Fascism.

Tall, gaunt, and with a pasionate face ravaged by sufferings endured in the 1914 slaughter where he won three medals for bravery, Barbusse launched into a wonderfully eloquent and detailed denunciation of the imperialist war preparations now going on all over the world.

"Our struggle," he said, leaning forward toward the thousands of delegates who leaned forward to grasp his every word, "is against German and French Fascism and imperialism, by the German and French people, those natural allies."

"Fascism today," he continued to

(Continued on Page Two)

Lindbergh Refuses to Speak for N. R. A.

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 1.—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh has rejected an appeal from General Hugh Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, to make a transatlantic radio broadcast supporting the N. R. A.

The airman made this known on his arrival here at 4:30 p.m. after flying with his wife from Tallinn, Esthonia.

The "Daily" $40,000 Drive Must Succeed!

WE ARE giving you some figures today!

Figures that tell the story "Why a Daily Worker Drive?" better than any number of select words.

Three weeks of the Daily Worker Two-Month Drive have already passed. In those three weeks we should have had $16,000. We actually have received to date only $3,500.

We know, by the increase in circulation, and by the increase in bundles and subscriptions, that the working class wants the Daily Worker. We know by the tremendous influx of letters and by the tone of these letters that the workers will sacrifice for the Daily Worker.

We understand that it is not because of lack of interest, or sincerity in keeping the Daily Worker going, that has kept the workers from responding sufficiently to make the $16,000 realizable. But that it is the lack of organization in pushing the drive.

We are, therefore, frankly and simply giving you a picture of what must be done.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY WE MUST HAVE $2,000 IN THE OFFICES OF THE DAILY WORKER.

* * *

THIS is no aimless wail cry. We are being as honest with you, as we are in our fight against our oppressors. We know that when the workers realize that we need this amount, that they will go out with their lists and collection boxes, on the picket lines, union meetings, club meetings, and even at their parties, to raise the necessary amount for the Daily Worker.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY WE MUST PAY THE PAPER AND INK BILLS, WHICH AMOUNT TO $2,800.

We ask that you immediately get on the job, and collect these funds so that there will be no monkey wrench in the machinery of turning out the Daily Worker.

The paper bill is $2,300.

The total of the ink bill is $600.

The "World-Telegram" of last Thursday speaks in its editorial column of the tremendous strike wave, the answer to the N.R.A. slave codes, as a "plague of strikes."

The liberal "World-Telegram" considers the struggle for decent living conditions a plague.

* * *

WITHOUT the Daily Worker such strikes would be ineffective. The "Daily" is the only paper that calls the workers to organize and strike for a decent living.

The "Daily" is the only voice by which the workers can speak to each other and encourage each other to maintain solidarity on the picket line.

Now the "Daily" is approaching a serious situation. Unless money comes, unless the workers send relief in sharply increased funds in the next few days, we may find ourselves in very great difficulties.

We count on workers to understand that the life of the "Daily" depends, not on capitalist advertising, but on donations from the workers themselves. We count on workers to understand that we would not ask them to contribute unless the situation was serious. Many workers did understand this, and have rushed in their contributions.

We now ask all other workers to come forward to help in the $40,000 Drive and to help their paper.

We ask all workers to send in their contributions now. Rush your funds.

* * *

Received Friday	$ 220.72
Received Saturday	211.76
Previously Received	$3338.12
Total to Date	$3762.34

10,000 At Opening Session of U. S. Anti-War Congress

DELEGATES PLEDGE FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

intermittent storms of applause, "has today only one real enemy—the toiling masses of the world."

Continuing with growing fervor, Barbusse said, speaking about the peace policy of the Soviet Union:

"For the first time in history, soldiers take an oath, not to king and country, but to all toiling humanity, an oath to look upon all humanity as brothers."

It was several minutes before Professor Henry W. L. Dana could continue with the translation of Barbusse's address.

Barbusse concluded with an appeal for unyielding international solidarity among all the people of the world who hate war and oppression to clasp hands in the fight against war.

As he moved, shaken, toward his chair, the assemblage rose, singing the "International." Barbusse rose to acknowledge the applause that rolled wave upon wave upon him, by raising his fist in revolutionary salute.

The session then adjourned until the afternoon session.

At one point in the Saturday morning proceedings, the inspiring unity of the conference was momentarily marred by an attempt of a small clique of Lovestoneite renegades to carry into the Congress their hostility to the Soviet Union and the Communist International, and their struggles against the Communist Party in this country.

A member of the Lovestone clique that had been expelled from the Communist Party, Zam, rushed forward to nominate Lovestone as a member of the Presiding Committee. His proposal was drowned in a thunderous roar of disapproval by the assembled delegates.

Later in the day, Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union startled the Congress by once again bringing up the matter of the Lovestone nomination. Declaring that he represented a minority of 15 out of the 60 members of the Presiding Committee, Baldwin demanded that the Lovestone nomination be again considered by the Congress in order, he said, "to be true to the symbol of true unity."

As murmurs of indignation rose rapidly throughout the hall, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, rose to speak.

"Comrades," he cried, as his first words were overwhelmed in a mighty storm of approving applause. "This issue has no proper place at this congress. We are not here to elevate into importance before the masses little groups of renegades whose purpose in coming here is part of their moral prepation for intervention against the Soviet Union."

At this point some of the Lovestonites launched into a violent physical attack on the delegates who were cheering Browder's motion for the quashing of Baldwin's proposal. This was soon ended, as a call for a vote on Baldwin's proposal resulted in an even greater demonstration against it than earlier in the day.

Donald Henderson, executive director of the American Committee Against War, and one of the most energetic of the original organizers of the Congress, rose to read his organizational report on the various committees, chairmen of the subgroups, etc. The congress then organized itself into six sub-sessions to meet throughout the afternoon.

In addition to the regular Presiding Committee of 60, the following were elected as honorary members:

Henri Barbusse, Tom Mann, Tom Mooney, William Z. Foster, the nine Scottsboro boys, and Maxim Gorky from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Sunday session was opened with James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president in the 1932 elections, as chairman. The following reports were made:

1. War and Fascism in Europe, A. W. Wagenknecht.
2. The War Situation in the Far East, J. F. Ho.
3. The Soviet Union, the Danger of War and Intervention, Liston Oak.
4. War Policies and Preparations of the U. S. Government, William F. Dunne.
5. Yankee Imperialism and the War Situation in Latin America, J. Bruno.
6. The Youth and War, Bates, a member of the Young Communist League of Washington.

Preceding all these reports was a report made by A. J. Muste, who reported for the Resolutions Committee.

The Sunday afternoon session started at 2:30, Prof. Robert Moore Lovett on the chair. He turned over the floor to Mother Bloor, who represented 45 farmer delegates. She received a tremendous ovation. She spoke very briefly and presented a resolution dealing with the farmers' pledge to struggle against war. One paragraph of the resolution dealt particularly with their pledge to fight against the terrorism against the Negro farmers in the South.

Four rank and file farmers spoke about 5 minutes each—Haskin from the National Farm Holiday Association; Stanley Czapkewicz representing the Farmers Protective Association of Pennsylvania. He told of the fight of the dairy farmers in central Pennsylvania.

A fiery speech was made by a delegate from Ohio Farmers League, John Marshall, who said: "The Farmers have no country." Tremendous applause greeted this statement.

The next delegate was Stover, representing the National Executive Committee of the Farmers National Committee for Action in Eastern Pennsylvania. The key note of his speech was that they "are going to fight against war by fighting against evictions and foreclosures, and hook up the fight of the farmers with the fight against war."

H. Hickerson spoke for the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and presented a resolution.

One of the big features of the afternoon session was the appearance of a War Nurse, Nan Lee, who spent 22 months in France with the soldiers. She received a terrific ovation. She spoke about hte suffering in the trenches. She said she knows what war is, she attended the wounded, she knows what it means to be in the war, and with the same energy put in the last imperialist war, she will put in the fight against imperialist war. She is one of the group of nurses working within the American Legion to create Anti-War sentiment.

The rank and file war veteran, Jerome Buckley of Post No. 1, W.E.S.L., got up and made a special appeal to the rank and file members of the American Legion and other organizations. He told the delegates to "wake up; a new Lafayette is here and that man is Henri Barbusse."

Malcolm Cowley, speaking for the professional men, received great applause. Dollars poured in as Cowley made an appeal for a war fund against war.

When Malcolm Cowley finished, the floor was thrown open for discussion to the rank and file delegates.

Sasha Zimmerman, Lovestonite, finally got on the presidium as a delegate from Local 22 of the I. L. G. W., J. B. Mathews of the Presiding Committee announced later in the afternoon.

A significant speech was made by the organizer of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia, Paul Porter, formerly a field organizer for the League for Industrial Democracy. He is also organizer of the Taxi Drivers Union of Philadelphia. He made a vigorous appeal for support of the Soviet Union and said it was the only force fighting for peace.

Another dramatic moment of the Congress came with the appearance of a spokesman for the Cuban Communist Party, Ibanez, who leaped to the platform and greeted the Congress in the name of the Cuban revolution.

A thrilling surprise at the afternoon session was the dramatic appearance of Anna Schultz, speaking as a representative of the German working class.

"One party in Germany Hitler has not been able to destroy," she shouted, as the delegates roared their enthusiasm. "At this moment, the German Communists are organizing strikes in the largest factories," she said. "I bring to you the greetings of the German working class, and a pledge from them to fight unflinchingly against all Fascist terror and war preparations. I bring to you greetings and a plea for your support for the heroic comrades now before the Fascist hangmen at Leipzig."

As we go to press, the Congress is deliberating the main resolution unanimously adopted by the presiding committee, which will bring the Congress to a close.

In part, the resolution states:

"The government of the United States in spite of peaceful professions is more aggressively than ever following policies whose only logical result is war. The whole program of the Roosevelt administration is permeated by preparedness for war, expressed in the extraordinary military and naval budget, mobilization of industry and man-power, the naval concentration in the Pacific Ocean, the intervention in Cuba, the continued maintenance of armed forces in China, the loans of Chiang Kai-shek; the currency and tarriff wars—all of which give the lie to the peaceful declarations of our own government.

"Only in the Soviet Union has this basic cause of war been removed. The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, around which the anti-war struggles throughout the world must be rallied, was made possible by the revolution which overthrew the capitalist system, reorganized economy on the basis of socialism, and established a powerful government of workers and peasants. One cannot fight seriously against the war danger unless one fights against all attempts to weaken or destroy the Soviet Union.

"The Congress declares that the basic force in the imperialist countries for struggle against the war danger is the working class, organizing around it in close alliance all of the exploited sections of the population, working farmers, intellectuals, the oppressed Negro people and all toiling masses. This anti-war movement allies itself with the masses in the colonist and semicolonial countries against imperialist domination, and give full support to their liberation struggles, demanding their immediate and unconditional independence."

The full resolution as finally adopted will appear in tomorrow's issue.

Intern'l Workers Order
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Barbusse Calls For United Fight on War

(Continued from Page 1.)

Congress stood greeting their comrade.

Henri Barbusse spoke his first words of greeting into the microphone in a low voice, his well modulated French piercing to the far corners of the Arena. H. W. L. Dana translated sentence for sentence as he proceeded.

"Comrades and friends I greet you from France—from your comrades in France."

Immediately Henri Barbusse began telling of his experience as a soldier in the World War and of how he came to realize the burning shame and suffering which that war meant to the workers of the world.

"I was one of the soldiers of the trenches," Comrade Barbusse began. "I went there as a common soldier among the volunteers. It was through my experiences there that I came to know the horror and suffering which degrades and murders a human being. In the midst of war a lightning was launched upon us, but a lightning launched by men. And always there was the hope that this war would end—that all war would end.

"But there was no end and there is no end. Last year at Amsterdam we began a real fight against war, because we had realized that no one in the past had been fighting against war. We came to know the importance of being practical at that Congress. We were honest men and we were sincere. We were not there for verbiage, but for practical purposes. We were all seeking a solution. But it was not to be found in the programs of the pacifists and idealists. Their's was a sentimental solution—the solution of the past—a dream lost in the clouds. In that there was no action toward reality.

"Then there was the pacifism of the League of Nations. And this is a pacifism bound up in instruments of imperialism, such as the Treaty of Versailles, which contain the seeds of future wars. The Treaty of Versailles tried to eliminate the conquered and set the ground work for French and British imperialism. The League of Nations has not succeeded in preventing war. There have been 27 armed conflicts since Versailles. This infamous treaty has been simply a gathering of the imperialist aims of its signatories.

"The disarmament conference has been even more futile if such a thing be possible. And the methods of these groups should fill us with disgust and anger. Under the cloak of internationalism they are really seeking their own nationalist aims.

"We must attack the cause of war. There is no other way. We must be practical. We must direct our attack at the roots of war. And the cause of war is capitalism.

"Lenin said that 'war is nothing more than the female mate of capitalism.'

"And Jean Jaures summed up this with the words, 'Capitalism contains war as clouds contain lightning.'

"There is another phase of our problem which is at this very moment burning itself into the world. This is fascism. Fascism is born of capitalism. And the war against capitalism is identical with the war against fascism. The struggle against war and the struggle against fascism go hand in hand. For fascism is war. We must build a united movement whose struggle is directed against both in one.

"Fascism, born of capitalism, is destroying capitalism. Fascism tries to fool the middle classes by making them drunk with ideals of nationalism. Its weapons are brutality, violence and force—from Italy to Germany. Others are in serious danger of being deluded into similar measures. Romain Rollahd says of fascism that 'fascism has 20 different masks. Sometimes it takes the mask of democracy, sometimes the mask of a revolutionary movement, but always behind the mask lurks the face of demagogy.'

"But there is a great factor on the horizon, a new and alive factor which is taking part in this fight against this destroying evil . . and that is the Soviet Union.

"As I came from the boat today I was tremendously moved by the greeting which I received from that splendid group of ex-service men. During the World War these men came to realize the fallacy of fighting against German imperialism, because the imperialism of all countries was equally involved and at fault.

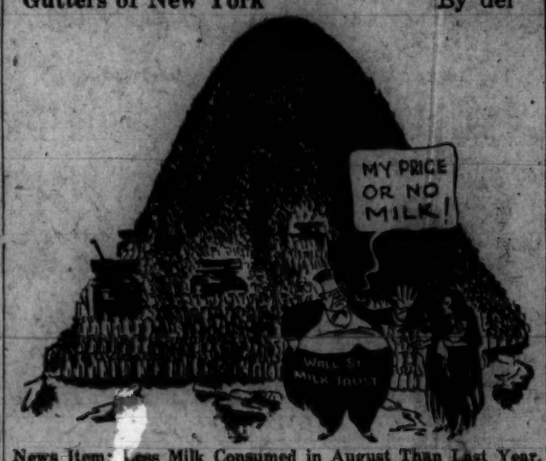
"There is one way of fighting war. And this way must be the way of our Congress. In place of a League of Nations, in place of a disarmament conference, we must create a League of Peoples and this League must be created by the masses from underneath. We must carry on our fight with a united front."

With the last words of Henri Barbusse came a tremendous burst of cheering and acknowledgement. As he turned and walked from the platform to journey across to speak to the second group of delegates in Mecca Temple, the voice of his comrades and friends carried him on his way.

JOBLESS DEMONSTRATION IN ELIZABETH TODAY

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 30.—A huge protest demonstration of the unemployed workers against the starvation schemes which is doled out to the workers in Union County, and to demand immediate cash relief and unemployment insurance, will be held today under the auspices of the United Front of the Unemployed Councils of Union County in conjunction with the Unemployed Protective Association.

Gutters of New York — By del



News Item: Less Milk Consumed in August Than Last Year.

Red Press Bazaar to Open in Largest Hall in U.S.A.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Red Press Bazaar opens this Friday in the largest hall in America.

The "Daily Worker," "Morning Freiheit," and "Young Worker" Bazaar will open in the main hall of Madison Square Garden on October 6, to run for three days to the 8th.

Dancers, musicians, orchestras, singers, speakers will all work to entertain the thousands of workers who will attend the Red Press Bazaar.

Hundreds of booths, and thousands of useful articles, sold cheaply, will be part of the features of the bazaar, whose chief aim is to rally the workers to the support of the workers' press.

One of the featured presentations for the Red Press Bazaar will be an African Jubawa Dance, telling an African folk tale, by Asadota Dafora.

Mr. Asadota Dafora, tenor and dancer, has appeared in leading concerts and music halls of this country and Europe and received his musical education in Milan, Italy. He will stage this African legend with all the atmosphere of an African Village Street.

The legend is in keeping with African custom where girls are given a period of training to prepare them for wifehood. The story in dance and song, with African drums and songs, has proven to be very effective.

Asadota Dafora, as well as many other artists, writers, dancers, musicians, will contribute their talents to the raising of funds for the workers' red press.

Workers are urged to attend and buy their necessities at the bazaar, as well as have their amusement. Both having fun, and buying useful articles, will contribute to the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit and Young Worker.

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NEW YORK.—The Bazaar Committee will keep the office at 35 East 12th Street open on Tuesday evening for Communist Party units to get information and directives on the opening of the Red Press Bazaar.

Arrest A.F.L. Building Foremen in Job Racket

NEW YORK.—One man has already been arrested on racketeering charges presented by the recently forced Anti-Racketeering Committee of the A. F. L. Building Trades Unions. The District Attorney's office yesterday ordered the arrest of Edward McLaughlin, a plasterers' helpers foreman on the Radio City job, who, it is charged, was collecting $12.50 to $15 a week from each helper.

McLaughlin is a member of Local 30 of the Plasterer's Helpers Union, and it is claimed by the men on the job that he is related to Mr. O'Rourke of T. A. O'Rourke Co., Inc., plastering contractors on the job.

Edward Hoffman, chairman of the Anti-Racketeering Committee, reports that more than 100 affidavits testifying to racketeering have been obtained from members of various unions engaged in the construction of the following buildings: Radio City, Federal Post Office, Harlem Hospital, Bankers Trust Co. and two additional post office jobs in Jamaica and Flushing. The affidavits show that on the government jobs in Jamaica and Flushing bricklayers are returning $8.20 out of the $13.20 they receive to a bricklayer foreman for the privilege of working on the job.

The Anti-Racketeering Committee was formed at a mass meeting held recently for the purpose of eliminating graft, violence, gangsterism and other forms of racketeering now infesting the A. F. of L. Building Trades Unions. At the meeting union members presented graft charges against their officials.

In the Painters Local No. 905 two officials were charged with misappropriating $80,000 of union funds. Charges were presented that rank and file members of Locals Nos. 2717 and 1164 of the Carpenters Brotherhood, and Local No. 905 of the Painters Brotherhood were being prevented from obtaining employment due to the favoritism of local machines to their supporters.

Acid was thrown into the face of one of the witnesses in the case of Harry Van Arsdale, business agent of Local 3, of the Electrical Workers Union, charged with the shooting of Sorenson and Dooner, two members of the Rank and File Opposition Group in the union. Henry Godell, a member of the same union was shot down and killed by gangsters.

'Daily' Distribution to Aid C.P. Campaign

NEW YORK. — One hundred thousand copies of a twelve-page Daily Worker, on October 28, and twenty-five thousand Daily Workers on October 7 will be distributed in New York to speed up the Communist election campaign.

Flying open-air meetings and persistent house-to-house canvassing will be carried on, with one-half million Communist Party platform pamphlets for free distribution. Penny pamphlets on the NRA, the Socialist Party, Fusion, Tammany and one on Unemployment Insurance, and a million "Vote Communist" stickers, posters and language pamphlets to drive home the program of the Party are being prepared.

October 8 will be "Vote Communist Sunday." Every Communist and sympathizer will be urged to comb the working class neighborhoods with the special edition of the Daily Worker and election literature.

The election campaign will be brought to a whirlwind close on Sunday, November 5, with two mass rallies, one at the Bronx Coliseum, the other in Brooklyn at Arcadia Hall.

A city-wide action against "The High Cost of Living," with workers' delegates placing demands before the mayor, will be the rallying activity during the week of October 15 to 22. The 100,000 copies of the special 12-page election edition of the "Daily" will be sold throughout the city October 28.

"It is one of the greatest election actions ever undertaken by the Party," said Carl Brodsky, campaign manager, commenting on the planned activities, yesterday.

He urged every workers' organization and Communist Party unit to reserve tables for the "Vote Communist banquet, at which Emil Nygard, Communist mayor of Crosby, Minnesota, will speak, on October 18.

Gangsters Hired by AFL Attack Pickets

NEW YORK.—Gangsters hired by District Council No. 9 of the Painters Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., attacked the pickets of the Alteration Painters Union, on 178th St. and Broadway, last Saturday. The militant pickets rebuffed the attack of the gang, which was lead by Johny Kaynemes and by Matakin, well known henchmen of the district council. The gang threatened the workers assembled around the job, that they will be back on Monday with a stronger force

One of the politicians from local 9006 came up to the Bronx local of the Alteration Painters Union and threatened the organizer, that, if the pickets from the Sindin job will not be taken off, he will order his thugs to beat up all Alteration painters union members.

The Sindin shop was signed up with the Alteration Painters Union before the general strike started, but joined with others when the strike was declared. While the men from the shop were registered with the Union, the boss went to District Council No. 9 and settled with them.

On another job, Johny Kaynemes, professional gangster of District Council No. 9, threatened the pickets if they picket again.

The Alteration Painters Strike Committee is preparing a mass demonstration and mass picketing as a protest against gangsters sent by the A. F. of L. officials.

Depositors' Meet.

The United Committee of 25, depositors of the Bank of the United States is calling a meeting today at Rutgers Square and East Broadway, at 8 p. m. in preparation for the Union Square demonstration on October 14.

Lyons Strikers Flay Textile Ad of Resuming Jobs

Several Thousands at the Sandy Hill Demonstration

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Workers in the Lyons' Mill denounced the paid advertisement that appeared in the papers over the week-end under their name, and exposed the fact that these ads were put in by the owners of the mill. They declared that they are not going back to work tomorrow. The owner of the mill, Ernest Caldens, had put an ad in the paper that the strike was over, and that the workers were all going back tomorrow. The strikers immediately sent delegations to the newspapers to repudiate the ad and announced that they are going to put a big picket line tomorrow morning and close the shop again.

Several thousand workers took part in the demonstration at Sandy Hill Park Saturday called by the United National Strike Committee. Martin Russak spoke for the National Textile group.

The attempts of all agencies of the employers to break the strike is continuing full force. Hinchliffe, the Mayor, is now conferring with U. S. Senator W. W. Barbour, who is the owner of the Barbour Flax Spinning Mills, himself a textile manufacturer. He came to Paterson Sunday to try to break the strike and will go to Washington with the Mayor to see President Roosevelt.

Needle Trades Union Executive Board in Two Day Session

NEW YORK.—The two-day sessions of the General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union held last week and attended by organizers and active members from needle trades centers in all parts of the country, centered its discussion around the problems of building the union and of preserving the gains made in recent months.

Ben Gold, the union's general secretary, presented the main report, on the situation in the needle trades, which was followed by supplementary reports of other leading comrades in the union and by a lengthy discussion.

In his report Gold discussed the great dress strike and the struggles in the cloak trade in great detail. He pointed out that the fighting spirit of the workers and the influence of the industrial union and the left wing opposition in the International succeeded in forcing better conditions for the workers. Even before the code for the fur trade was accepted, thanks to the struggle of the furriers it was possible to win the 35-hour week, Gold said. On the other hand where the union does not exercise so strong an influence, conditions remain practically the same.

New sections of the industrial union have been formed in Los Angeles, Gloversville, N. Y., in New Jersey and in New York, he reported.

At the second session, many speakers participated in the discussion, including Fanny Golia of the dress department in New York, Feingold of Boston, Majeti of Philadelphia, Rae Masler of Connecticut, Rose Wortis, Berushowitz, Stallman of the Bathrobe workers, and others.

A report by Charles Nemerov, assistant secretary of the union, showed that $42,000 had been collected for the furriers' unemployment insurance fund, $36,000 having been paid out to 1,349 unemployed, many of whom have been jobless for the past three years.

The Executive Board went on record pledging support to the Communist Party election campaign. It endorsed the anti-war congress and urged all its members to attend the open sessions of the Congress and to elect delegates from their shops.

It sent a message of solidarity to the Shoe Workers' Industrial Union and called on its members to assist the industrial union in its heroic struggles against injunctions.

Novelty Workers Win Strike; Meeting Today

NEW YORK.—After a two weeks' strike the Novelty Mirror Workers' Union has achieved a victorious settlement last Friday, under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity Council.

The establishment of a minimum scale of $15 a week is an increase ranging from 25 per cent to 100 per cent. The workers also established the 3-hour, 5-day week.

The bosses' association, in collusion with a Trotskyite traitor, tried to disrupt the workers' ranks, urging the workers to leave the Novelty Mirror Workers' Union and join the A. F. of L.

A general membership meeting of the Novelty Mirror Workers' Union will be held on Monday, Oct. 2, at 6 p.m. at 64 E. Fourth St.

All Comrades Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
Vegetarian Health Restaurant
688 Clarmont Parkway, Bronx

Garment Section Workers Patronize
Navarr Cafeteria
383 7th AVENUE
Corner 30th St.

SPORTS
by Edward Newhouse

Pa Knick's Stepchildren

CROTONA PARK in the Bronx is one of the cradles of American soccer. It is one of the few fields where the game has actually penetrated and taken root in the second generation.

Soccer is the major sport in England, in South America, in all the Continental nations. Here, for a time, it was played exclusively by immigrants or imported professional teams. As a business, leagues came and went, had their ups and downs according to economic conditions, the excellence of the touring teams, purely extraneous factors. As far as young people were concerned, it was an outlandish distortion of football played with an undersized basketball by dark men who wore Charlie Chaplin shoes and grunted weirdly when waiting for a pass. Their shorts reached down to their knees and they headed the ball like vaudeville jugglers.

It's different now. Take a soccer ball to Crotona Park any afternoon, give it a healthy boot upward and by the time it falls there'll be somebody under it, asking you for a game. Walk down toward the goal and by the time you reach it there'll be a goalie there. Shoot around a while and you'll be able to choose sides, eleven each.

• • •

A SOCCER ball costs five dollars Not everybody can afford one. You realize the tremendous demand for them within a few minutes of your appearance with one at any one of six or seven soccer centers in New York. Unemployed devotees saunter around Jasper Oval or sit sanguinely upon benches, awaiting the familiar thud. According to tradition they gather around and pitch immediately into the practice without asking permission.

They don't have to know you. You're a soccer player, a brother. I can think of no other game that has developed this social habit.

Saturdays and Sundays you miss this sociability at Crotona Park. There is one regulation field only but many balls and swarms of players. They swamp the two goals and you're lucky to get a shot every ten minutes. There is much ill feeling and fights are frequent.

The Public School Athletic League plays Saturdays and these boys are the second, even third generation whose fathers and grandfathers played in Poland or Portugal. The field is cleared for these high school teams and the unattached retire into the stands. The games are long-range affairs of a peculiar American slam-bang style. Last Saturday I saw Stuyvesant play and they'd probably stand up with some of the European secondary schools.

Half the spectators in those stands would have played but for lack of a field. As it is they're forced to spend their only off-days in this vicarious enjoyment. Some of them are finer players than the high school boys and it isn't easy. Wistful, nostalgic husbands with perambulators stud the outskirts, a distance off to protect their charges. Now when they played center forward for Aberdeen back in. . . .

• • •

Why Not the Private Lots?

IT'S damn silly. There are a thousand empty lots around town suitable for goal posts but they're privately owned and you can't use them. You want to play soccer but you can't because some guy who may be living in the Biltmore chose to fence in the lot across your street. Fruit-dumping hasn't go anything on that.

Due to this shortage of fields, even the sixty teams of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League were forced to delay their season until October 15. After that they'll play on Sundays at Crotona, Jefferson or wherever the municipal groundskeeper is amenable to reasoning and three bucks.

There are no paid referees in this Labor Sports Union League and no monetary fines. Referees volunteer, and the league is run by an elected representative leadership who operate on a fraction of the dues demanded by other leagues. They are planning to introduce accident insurance and free medical attention for injured players. A great part of their success is dependent on their access to fields and dressing rooms, but the city administration seems dead set against it. Yet there is room for more posts in Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx Park and innumerable private lots.

If the League fights hard enough they'll get the municipal fields from O'Brien or McKee, but private ones they'll get only from Bob Minor.

Jacob Danoff, C. P. Leader Dies; Funeral to Be Held Today

NEW YORK.—Jacob Danoff, 49, died suddenly Saturday morning after returning from the Anti-War Congress at St. Nicholas Arena. An iron worker all his life, Comrade Danoff was one of the pioneers of the Canadian Communist Party at a time when it was still underground.

In New York, he worked on the staff of the Morning Freiheit, and later put all his energies into building the Metal Workers' Industrial Union. He was on the Executive Committee of the M. W. I. U.

Comrade Danoff was also a talented sculptor. He was a member of the John Reed Club. He is survived by his wife and two children.

The funeral is being prepared by the N. Y. District C. P. and the John Reed Club. It will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at 911 Tiffany St., the Bronx. After the funeral there will be a memorial meeting at the Section Headquarters, 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx. The John Reed Club asks all members to attend.

Doll and Toy Strikers to Protest Sell-Out at Mass Meet Today

NEW YORK.—All doll and toy strikers are asked to be present at a mass meeting to be held this morning at the Royal Hall, 60 E. 4th St., where a protest against the sell-out of their strike will be voiced.

After offering recognition of the union and a 10 per cent wage increase to the members of the Doll and Toy Workers Union local of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday, the A. F. of L. leaders went ahead to announce the "settlement" of the strike in yesterday's boss press without allowing the strikers to vote on the proposals.

This action has aroused the ire of the striking workers, who have vowed that they will remain out until all of their demands are won.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1933

of Daily Worker, published daily at New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1933

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared G. Wishnak, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Daily Worker and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodies in section 537, Postal laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher: Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St.; Editor: C. A. Mathews; Managing Editor: None; Business Manager: G. Wishnak.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Comprodaily Publishing Co., 50 E. 13th St.; Earl Browder, 50 E. 13th St.; Morris A. Orschbaum, 50 E. 13th St.; Dr. A. Markoff, 50 E. 13th St.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names and owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee, or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

3. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is 34,000. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

GEORGE WISHNAK, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1933.

MAX KITZES, Notary Public. (Seal) (My commission expires March 30, 1934.)

Release Four Arrested During Eviction Fight

NEW YORK.—Four workers arrested last Wednesday for fighting an eviction at 615 East 14th St., were released in the fourth district municipal court by Judge Dodge yesterday. They are Clarence Roth, Harold Fargo, Henry Forbes and Edward Allen.

WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1618 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 99 E. 16TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

APEX CAFETERIA
827 Broadway, Between 12th and 13th Streets
All Comrades Should Patronize This
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP

MILITIA ARREST CHILDREN IN GALLUP; FORCE RELEASE OF STRIKERS IN HELPER

Militant Leaders Face Long Jail Terms; Operators Scheme to Form New "Miners Union"

GALLUP, N. M., Oct. 1.—One hundred children marched to City Hall Plaza without a permit to protest the reign of terror here. Two children were arrested and held in the military bull pen.

The picket line at the Gamerco mine was dispersed on the order of General Wood, who is in charge of troops in the strike area. Scabs are hauled in trucks with military police as guards.

Permits for mass meetings, labor lodge meetings, and even for dances are denied by the general. A meeting of the National Miners Union was not permitted by the military officials.

Novarro, one of the union leaders, is held in jail without any charges against him.

* * *

HELPER, Utah, Oct. 1.—Mass pressure forced the dismissal of charges against hundreds of strikers. Four strikers, however, are still held on riot charges. Cuym, Crouch and Wetherbee are held on riot and criminal syndicalism charges.

The authorities are concentrating all efforts to railroad the militant organizers to long jail terms. A second riot charge has been placed against Paul Crouch, one of the strike leaders.

Hearings will begin Thursday. Irving Geodman, International Labor Defense Attorney from Portland, Oregon, will aid in the defense.

It is reported that operators' agents are scheming to organize a "state union, to be called the American Miners' Union. These steps are being taken because the United Mine Workers' Union is discredited.

Eye-Witness Tells About Attack on Anti-Nazi Meeting

24 Arrested, Scores Slugged by Police in S. P. City

How the Socialist police of Milwaukee brutally attacked a workers' demonstration against Hans Luther, Nazi ambassador to the U. S. is vividly described in the following eye witness report by one of the participants:

"On Tuesday night Milwaukee workers heard that Hans Luther, German ambassador, was coming to Milwaukee the following day to meet with bankers and financiers at the Milwaukee Club, a conservative millionaires' club to discuss financing of the new Hitler regime in Germany and lay plans for the organization of American Fascist organization.

"The workers mobilized the following morning and applied for a permit to hold a demonstration in front of the club at 12.45 when Luther was to arrive by auto from Chicago. The permit was applied for because the Socialist Jarty which runs Milwaukee with the aid of the bankers, has always complained after a demonstration which their police has attacked, that the Communists had failed to apply for permits—which, they claim, would have been granted. The application for this permit was refused by Mayor Hoan's secretary, Otto Hauser on the ground that it was not within the province of the mayor's office to issue permits. Heretofore the Communists and everyone else always applied there for permits! When they demanded to see the mayor, they were told, 'he's out of town.' The committee reported back without the permit.

"At 12.45 hundreds of workers who had been walking up and down in front of the club massed in front of the club entrance. These hundreds soon grew to a thousand. When the meeting was called to order, dozens of banners and posters were raised in the ranks of the workers: "Down with Fascism!" "Down with Luther, Representative of Bloody Hitler!" "Free Torgler and Thaelmann!" etc. Many of these slogans were in German—carried by German comrades. Dozens of police and plainsclothes men surrounded the workers. Speakers exposed the Fascist terror in Germany, pointed out how the workers had been tricked into slaughtering each other in the World War to preserve "democracy," and bitterly attacking Hitler and Luther. While another speaker was attacking the Socialist Party of Milwaukee and accusing them of playing the same role as in Germany, the first police attack took place and clubbing of the workers began. The workers' ranks held solidly around the speaker and several arrests took place, but the meeting continued.

"The next speaker was Fred Basset, Communist candidate for governor in the last election. Meanwhile police reserves had been called, patrol wagons and squad cars with riot guns appeared in the scene and the second attack took place. The Socialist police charged with clubs and blackjacks. The workers heorically stood their ground, defending themselves with broken sign standards and fists. Police mercilessly clubbed workers to the ground, grabbed them by their throats and pounded their heads against the pavement before the cops were pulled off by other workers. Many women and children were hurt. One cop attacked a sixteen year old boy carrying a broken standard he had picked up. His mother and brothers and sisters went to his rescue and were attacked by other police. The workers closed in and freed the family. Blood covered the face and arms of many workers and police who bore the marks of the workers' fists.

"The demonstration lated about an hour, due to the solidarity and united front of Communist and Socialist workers, among whom were many German and Jewish comrades. Twenty-four workers were arrested, three women amongst them. One worker, John Piaseckl, 42, was sent to the hospital, suffering concussion of the brain after having been bloodily beaten by the police. It was learned later that Luther, who was on his way to the club to meet with Walter Kasten, president of the First Wisconsin National Bank and thirteen other capitalists, was unable to reach the club and witnessed the demonstration from a spot about a block away. It was also learned that Governor Schmedesmann, who was having lunch across the street in the exclusive Pfeister Hotel, witnessed the demonstration from the hotel windows with other exploiters of the "great liberal state" of Wisconsin.

"Ed Royce, of the Daily Worker, who was in Milwaukee the previous night for the film showing of '1905', stayed for the anticiated demonstration and took 100 feet of action film of it. This film will be shown throughout the United States, an accurate, living proof of the terrorism and clubbing of Milwaukee workers at the hands of its Socialist administration and police, headed by Mayor Hoan, Biemueller, Raskin and Kent & Co.

Workers throughout the United States should wire and send protests demanding the immediate release of the 24 arrested workers."

NEWS BRIEFS

Must Prove Aryan Birth to Wed.

BERLIN.—Any Reich Nazi official who wishes to wed, must first prove with legal documents that his wife is of Aryan descent. A governmental decree issued these orders on Sept. 30.

* * *

To Teach Aryan Eugenics.

BERLIN.—Bernard Rust, National Socialist minister of education for Prussia, decreed Saturday that schools in the interest of improving the race must devote two or three hours a week to eugenic science.

* * *

Explosion Ends Jersey State Fair.

TRENTON, N. J.—The last day of the Jersey State Fair brought with it an explosion, when the exhibition speed whip gas tank exploded and flying hot metal cut and bruised spectators, and firemen.

Twenty-eight persons were injured.

* * *

Three Ferryboat Firemen Burned.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three firemen in the boiler room of the Staten Island ferryboat Brooklyn were scalded severely when a steam pipe burst at 8:45 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, just after the ferryboat had discharged 1,000 passengers and 48 vehicles at South Ferry.

* * *

Floods Recede in Tampico Area.

TAMPICO. — Flood waters which have covered this section of Mexico since a hurrican struck last week were receding today. Catarino Burgos, caught looting property from houses destroyed by the hurrcane, was executed yesterday. It was the third execution since martial law was declared.

* * *

Find Mummified Dogs in Arizona.

The remains of two mummified dogs were found in northeastern Arizona recently buried beside the bodies of ancient residents of that country. It is said that this civilization flourished between 2500 B. C. and 1500 B. C. which would indicate that dogs as pets or companions were known at that time.

Dress Shop Chairmen Resist Violation by Officials of 5 Day Wk.

NEW YORK.—Several thousand workers on children's dresses came out on strike last week called by Local 91 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Although the strike has been under way for several days the demands for which the workers are on strike have never been presented to the strikers. The strikers are up in arms against the secrecy surrounding the conferences being held by the officials and the bosses and against the insults hurled at workers who try to bring these issues out into the open.

A group of strikers have issued a statement to the strikers urging them to demand the right to know what are the exact minimum wage scales; they are fighting for the right to ask questions and voice opinions without being insulted, and the election of representatives from the shops to be present at negotiations. A 35-hour week and a guaranteed minimum wage scale is demanded.

Eagle Screams "Speed It Up" in the Detroit Automobile Factories

DETROIT Mich. — Workers employed for the Gounaw Corporation at the Briggs Meldrum Ave. plant report the folowing blessings as a result of N.R.A.

Before the Code went into effect they turned out 2,100 units per week and earned $24.00. Now they turn out 1,800 per week and earn $15.00.

Before the Chrysler company went on the N.R.A., Band Wagon we produced 1,180 sedans a week and received $33.00. Now we produce 1,400 sedans a week and earn only $28.00.

We continually hear the nerve racking screech of the Eagle calling, "Step on it," "Speed it up," "More production." And now we face another lay-off!

Demonstration for Slain Red Leader in Cuba

Thousands of Cuban workers at the pier in Havana to meet the ship bearing the ashes of Julio Antonio Mella, Cuban student Communist leader, who was slain by Machado gunmen in Mexico in 1919. The Cuban army fired into the funeral demonstration Friday for Mella, killing seven and wounding scores.

Omaha Unemployed in Hunger March for Winter Relief

Blue Eagle Is No Aid to Packinghouse Workers

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1.—To secure winter relief for all unemployed workers and to exterminate discrimination towards Negroes by government relief agencies, a county hunger march will take place here October 6. It will be led by the Workers' Unemployed Councils of Omaha.

Despite the talk of improved conditions under the N. R. A., the unemployed are suffering here.

A world war veterans, Hans J. Soegaard, was driven to suicide when he feared the loss of his home, as he was unable to meet payments.

A Negro worker, father of six children, reported to the unemployed organization that colored workers were denied jobs on public works projects.

Although officials in charge of employment denied any discrimination, the committee found that not one Negro worker was employed on the utilities company project.

The demands in the hunger march are $10 weekly, cash relief, abolition of forced labor and stopping of discrimination on relief jobs.

* * *

OMAHA, Neb.—Working conditions have not improved in Armour's meat packing plant, which flies the Blue Eagle.

Workers supporting the Independent Packinghouse Workers Union are discriminated against. The American Federation of Labor officials are cooperating with the company to weed out militant workers. William Nick, president of the A. F. of L. butchers' local, sends his agents to intimidate workers.

Last week the beef kill department worked 45 hours. The hog-kill department in Dolds packing company worked 54 hours last week. This is the first time they worked over forty hours since going under the code. The Packers are now taking advantage of the loop holes provided in the code. Fr example: The code provides for 48 hours a week for eight weeks of a year.

Laborers in the sweet pickle department received a wage increase under the N. R. A. from 33½ cents to 40 cents an hour. The hours have been reduced from 40 to 34 hours per week, which leaves weekly pay practically the same.

A department strike was successfully fought against discrimination in the Dold Packing Co.

The sheep-kill department in the Cudahy Packing plant struck against speed-up and won.

Green Speaks to Block Conference of A. F. L. Rank and File Oct. 2

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—William Green, president of the A. F. of L. is attempting to block the holding of the rank and file conference here scheduled for simultaneous opening with the 53rd A. F. of L. convention, Oct. 2nd.

The rank and file conference was set to be held in Carpenters Hall, and Green is doing all he can to prevent it. The carpenters' local has elected delegates to the conference.

1,000 Fur Hatters Are Out on Strike

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 1.—About 1,000 fur hat workers of Danbury and Bethel went out on strike for higher wages and shorter hours.

Child labor and the speed-up system has brought much unemployment into the industry resulting in misery to a great number of families.

The recent conference of the bosses of sixteen factories with the workers failed when the bosses' NRA code has proved to be unsatisfactory to the workers.

The workers have organized a picket line to prevent any scab work to be done in the factories.

Jobless in Cabooses, With Houses Empty

By a Worker Correspondent

WATERLOO, Iowa. — The county here in Waterloo bought 20 railroad cabooses to house the unemployed in. The unemployed here are talking about going out and firing these houses. The county strike that we had here lost out, because it was not properly led.

The County Board of Supervisors bought a bull valued at $60 and before they got around to look this bull over to send to the county farm it cost them $365—some bull that was! Well, these seven county supervisors sure made a rake off.

New Labor Board to Increase Whalen's Anti-Strike Power

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Whalen NRA anti-strike board, according to a statement issued by Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, will be hooked up with the regional or sectional labor board to be set up in New York in the next two weeks.

Whalen is scheduled to be chairman of the new board which will be given more power against and will be directly conected with Washington National Labor Board and Senator Wagner.

A similar board, Senator Wagner said, would be set up in Buffalo.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily." Send in your suggestions and criticism!

Hellwig Strikers Clash With Scabs to Keep Mill Shut

Five Arrested When Workers Rush Plant

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—Cops were powerless to stop the onrush of strikers into the Helwig Dye Co. mill to prevent scabs who were renegades from their ranks from running the plant yesterday.

So indignant were the strikers at the 10 turncoat strikers who had been influenced by the company to form a company union and scab on their fellow workers organized in the National Textile Union, that they rushed the gates of the mill in the face of the drawn guns of the police. Sweeping into the building they snatched clubs from the cops' hands and gave the scabs the licking of their lives.

Reinforcements were called and police in bandit chasers and on motorcycles arrived. They arrested 5 workers and rushed them off to jail. The workers immediately formed picket lines and marched around the plant singing strike songs in militant spirit.

The clash occurred after a committee of strikers called on the workers at their company union meeting to dissuade them from scabbing. The scabs showed great hatred for the rank and file workers and made for the factory gates. It was then that the rush started.

The arrested workers who are being defended by the International Labor Defense are: George Spick, Vincent Sorge, Bob Domokes and Constandt LeWan.

The following are the names of scabs who are aiding the company to break the strike: Frank Perr, 164 Nedro Ave., John Warminski, 4545 Bermuda St., Bertha Rogers, Almond and Filmore St., Bill Buckner, 404 Fern St., Adolph Fox, 6017 Tulip St., Bill F. Wilbur, 2460 N. Bouvier St., O. Circucci, 615 So. Delphi St., and Steve Ritchie, 4539 Bermuda St.

Steel Workers Hail Miners in Clairton Solidarity March

City An Armed Camp; Andy Mellon Wants $10 Wage Under Blue Eagle; Strike Movement Rising

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 1.—Yesterday morning four thousand miners invaded Clairton, the heart of the steel mills of this District, and picketed the Carnegie Steel Co. mill. With a remarkable ability for organization in one day, the striking miners mobilized their forces at Waltersburgh, five miles northwest of Uniontown, at 2 o'clock this morning and in trucks and autos began the march to Clairton.

They carried out this march in spite of the threats to shoot down any attack on this steel center, and stormed the gates when the morning shift began to approach the mill.

The steel workers greeted the miners, hundreds mixing with them on the picket line and joyfully handing over their dinner pails to the strikers. Following that, the striking miners practically took over the town, parading up and down a dozen blocks of the main thoroughfare, State St., tieing up traffic hopelessly and shouting their demands.

An Armed Camp

At least a hundred police, county detectives, mounted police, deputy sheriffs, company guards and Clairton police stood by, but did not dare interfere with this determined army of militant strikers. Sheriff Gollmar was forced to state: "Frankly, I don't know, I don't see how he we can break up the lines."

The atmosphere throughout the Pittsburgh area seems filled with electricity, there is such a high tension, with everybody expecting almost anything to break loose. The Carnegie Steel Plant looked like an armed camp. Barricades were set up in the plant with the use of sand bags; hose was attached to hydrants and steam pipes at one entrance; armed guards patrolled the bridge in full view and at another entrance steel cars were placed behind the gates by the armer guards, besides machine guns at strategic points.

With over ten thousand steel workers striking at Weirton, West Virginia, strike sentiment amongst the steel workers is rising to a high pitch and the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union is issuing leaflets calling for mass meetings to prepare for strikes at Duquesne, Ambridge, Clairton, McKeesport, at the most important mills.

It is evident that there is a growing sentiment for a joint struggle of the steel workers and coal miners, with the aim of closing down all the mills and mines in this district through the officials of the A. A. and the U. M. W. A. The steel and coal barons are speedily attempting to stem the spreading movement, fear stricken of the consequences. Secret conferences were held early this morning by the A. A. Union officials, most likely with steel magnates and N. R. A. The A. F. of L. officials are holding back some other mills from joining the strike, with the promise of a U. S. mediator enroute to the strike area.

An "agreement" has been signed by the coal operators and the officials of the U. M. W. A., which included Philip Murray, Fagan, Feeney and John O'Leary, all bitterly hated as strikebreakers by the miners. This "agreement" traded the right to the coal companies to check off rent, equipment, etc., for a check off on union dues.

It also includes the non-strike agreement and arbitration boards. This agreement does not include the captive mines socalled, excepting the "captive" mines of the Western Pennsylvania Power and the Duquesne Light Co.

This hurried agreement was reached in order to break the strike and force the miners back to work by Monday when the code goes officially in effect. However, both the operators and the U. M. W. A. officials refused to predict that the miners would go back to the pits Monday.

It is definite with militancy rising to such high levels that miners will not return unless demands are granted and will demand a say in the making of an agreement. The picket lines in the Connellsville Coke Region expressed more militancy than at any time during the strike. Attempts were made to keep strikers from getting food at the Frick owned company store and at the Frick Coal picket lines the pickets were fired on by scabs and company thugs.

Pittsburgh papers report pickets close Bethlehem mines in Indiana with two thousand on picket line. Andrew Mellon is demanding a 25 per cent reduction for the workers in his aluminum mill, the largest in the world, at New Kensington, Pa. Under the Blue Eagle this would bring pay down to $10 a week. Tremendous resentment is expressed and if carried through, will, no doubt, result in strike.

The march of the miners on the steel mills of Pittsburgh and the march of the Ford Workers of Chester on Edgewater are tremendous expressions of the American working class to extend the already wide strike movement and show with what ability they can apply mass action to accomplish their aims. The grave danger that we will not be able to give guidance and consciousness to this movement must be overcome with an intensified speeding up of all our activities to place ourselves at the head of these movements.

Dye Strikers Refute Magistrate's Charge

Cleaners Struggle Now Enters Third Week

NEW YORK.—Despite continued arrests of pickets, the cleaners' and dyers' strike today enters its third week with increased vigor.

A total of 17 workers have been arrested since the beginning of the strike, but, due to the activities of the International Labor Defense, pickets have been speedily released on bond.

The courts of the city are, as usual, lined up on the side of the bosses. Magistrate Rudich, in the 10th District Court, Brooklyn, last week made a violent attack on the Cleaners', Pressers' and Dyers' Union when two strikers, arrested for picketing the B. & M. Shop, 106 New Lots Ave., came up for sentence.

"What right have you men to go to a man's place of business where his employees are unionized and attempt to order them out on strike?" the judge shouted. "It's about time we stood up and said that capital and industry also have some rights. What rights have these fly-by-night unions, probably organized on some street corner or in some saloon, to picket a man's place or business when he has no trouble there?"

Refuting the statement by Magistrate Rudich, S. Kalos, president of the Cleaners', Dyers' and Pressers' Union, yesterday declared:

"We wish to refute the above statement. The Cleaners', Dyers' and Pressers' Union of Greater New York is not a fly-by-night organization organized somewhere on the corner. It is the bona-fide organization of this industry, in existence for the last 18 or 20 years; it counts over 1,000 members.

"Last year the membership revolted against the corrupt leadership and elected new officials. The old administration, unwilling to give up the soft jobs, got together some 50 to 75 unemployed and organized a new "union," under the banner of the A. F. of L. Ever since, this so-called union has functioned as a scab agency for the bosses. Wherever a strike is called, the A. F. of L. local supplies scabs. The same is true of the present situation. In this general strike more than 2,000 workers walked out and the union is making an attempt to organize all the shops in the metropolitan area.

"We emphatically protest against such slanderous statements and maintain that we are within our rights in trying to organize any shop."

2,000 Cotton Pickers in Arizona on Strike

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 1.—A strike of cotton pickers which started here, already involves more than 3,000 workers. The strike is led by the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.

The decision to strike was reached when the state arbitration board refused to grant a wage scale of $1 for each 100 pounds of cotton instead of the prevailing rate of 60 cents.

It is expected that 20,000 will be drawn in as the strike develops.

The N R A Acts in the Shadow of Bayonets in New Mexico

Strikebreaking Role of the National Labor Board in the Coal Strike of New Mexico; But "Mediator" Is Unable to Drive the Miners Back to Work

By PAT TOOHEY

The National Recovery Administration has set up an apparatus for the settlement of strikes. It is known as the National Labor Board. It has as members, among others, John L. Lewis, arch traitor of the American miners; William Green, Walter Teagle of the Standard Oil, Gerard Swope of the General Electric, etc. Of course, with such a distinguished and honorable personnel it must be taken for granted that the workers will get justice (?) in their claims.

The National Labor Board entered the strike of the New Mexico miners and again attempted a betrayal and sell-out of the miners. But the miners of New Mexico, led by a fighting and militant union, the National Miners Union, prevented the National Labor Board from achieving another betrayal as was put over on the Pennsylvania miners by McGrady.

Mr. Charles W. Grubbs, regional director of the N.R.A. for southern California, Arizona and New Mexico, came to Gallup on instructions of Senator Wagner to "settle the strike." After remaining three weeks in Gallup Mr. Grubbs returned to Los Angeles sore. He is sore because the New Mexico miners would not take the taffy and baloney he handed them and remained on strike. The strikers were given to understand that they should feel honored in having such a distinguished person as Mr. Grubbs become concerned with their strike. For doesn't Mr. Grubbs carry a satchel full of honorable titles?

Immediately upon his arrival Grubbs commenced his efforts to break the strike. First, he made no effort to see the strikers. He consulted all the local town officials and N.R.A. people, who had taken a violent anti-N.M.U. attitude. Then he conferred with the operators and the handful of U.M.W. scabs. Then he saw the county officials—all flunkies of the coal companies. After this, Mr. Grubbs came to a decision: He would tell the miners to go back to work and refer their grievances to the board of Mr. Lewis, Green, Swope, etc.

Thereupon, the newspapers came out in headlines with the proposal Grubbs would make to the miners—even before Grubbs had seen any of the miners. The newspapers, bosses and N.R.A. then whooped up a big campaign to confuse the miners, praising Grubbs and his solution, urging "let the government handle it," that now since the government was in the situation the strike was over, etc. As a salve to the miners, who were not buffaloed a bit and who viewed Grubbs coming very suspiciously and distrustfully, it was said the strike would be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The interest Grubbs had in settling the strike "for the satisfaction of all concerned" is shown in the fact that he made no effort to investigate the reasons for the strike, did not ask for a copy of the miners' demands, did not bother himself to come to the miners to find this out, but obtained all his information from the employers, the local editor, local N.R.A. people and city and county officials, all agents and flunkies of the coal companies.

Then Grubbs appeared before a meeting of the N.M.U. Executive Board. At this meeting 50 representatives of the strikers were present, meeting under military supervision. In his speech, mostly soap and rot about what a friend of labor he was, that he desired to sell the miners their government, he then baldly proposed the strike be called off and the grievances referred to Washington for settlement.

When questioned: What about victimization? What about the N.M.U. arch-enemy Lewis on the National Labor Board? What about the demands and wage cut? Do you know if the strike is called off that when Washington gets around to the demands there will not be a union man left in the county? To which Grubbs petulantly replied: "You are too suspicious and have insufficient faith in the government." But the miners believed a bird in the hand is worth a bag full in Washington.

The executive, in Grubbs presence (still thinking of the Pennsylvania sell-out) voted unanimously to continue the strike, reject Grubbs' proposal and reject arbitration of any kind. They demanded direct negotiations—in Gallup, not in Washington.

So insistent was Grubbs to refer the grievances to Washington that he offered representatives of the strikers the alluring plum of removing Lewis from the National Labor Board and substituting one of the N.M.U. when this case was up for settlement. But this was also refused.

Then Grubbs followed another line—that of attempting to split off sections of the strikers. He sent out a call for language groups to come see him. He invited groups of Slavish, Italian, Spanish and Greek miners to pay him a visit. His tactic was evident, to create division among different nationalities and split the strikers' forces. But the strikers saw through this effort. To all groups approached by Grubbs they answered: "We have nothing to discuss."

In the meantime, Grubbs was closely closeted daily with Brig.-General Wood, commanding the troops in Gallup, and with all other enemies of the miners. Grubbs was too crude in his strikebreaking efforts, which were readily seen by the miners, and the effectiveness of Grubbs was lost.

Grubbs then issued a blast in the newspapers against the strikers, that it is the miners' fault, the miners refuse to settle, refuse to negotiate, refuse to consider returning. He declared the strike was a "freeze-out," that the bosses had enough men, anyway.

When Grubbs was attacked for this statement and palpable lie at a meeting of the strikers, at which he was present, he denied making the statement. But correspondents of the Associated Press declared he did make it.

Grubbs then received additional help. The Mexican Government of Rodriguez and Calles rushed to the scene Mr. Benito Rodriguez, Consul-General of El Paso. Rodriguez' game was to run the Mexican miners back to work. He charged the N. M. U. with being Communist, red, and threatened the Mexicans with deportation to Mexico unless they returned to work. Grubbs and Rodrigues worked hand in hand. Grubbs worked hand in hand with General Wood and with Attorney General Neumann, who was serving as a Captain in the militia throughout the strike. Neumann was the legal adviser of Wood and Grubbs in their union smashing efforts. It was Neumann who advised Wood to keep all strike leaders and N. M. U. leaders out of N. M. U. and miners' meetings, which had to be revoked when the miners refused to meet without the leaders.

The strikebreaking efforts of the Mexican Consul were rebuffed by the miners. Several days after he arrived, General Wood had to assign a military bodyguard for Rodrigues because of the anger of the miners against him.

The solidarity and unity of the strikers held ranks firm despite the arrests and terror. They followed the N. M. U. unquestioningly because they knew it to be sincere and correct leadership. When the arrests, terror, evictions and efforts of Grubbs and Rodriguez failed to shake the miners—then in disgust, Mr. Grubbs and Rodriguez decided to go home—with unsuccessful efforts behind them in attempting to break the New Mexico miners' strike.

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Irish Free State Chief Here for Wall Street Loan

A Letter from an Irish Worker Reveals the Aims of the Visit of Vice-President O'Kelley to the United States

Upon the publication of an interview-series with James Gralton, Irish revolutionary recently deported to the U. S., the Daily Worker requested readers to write to us about the struggle in Ireland. The following letter tells of the aims of the visit to the U. S. of Vice-President O'Kelly of the Irish Free State.

By F. G.

NEW YORK.—The arrival of Vice-President O'Kelly of the Irish Free State, which, incidentally, was unprotested by our comrades of the Irish Workers' Club and Gralton Defense Committee, is for purposes of a Wall St. loan. The National City Bank whose domination of the lives of the Cuban workers has caused them to move nearer to a workers' republic, supplied the Irish Free State government with its first external loan.

The De Valera government, in the face of increasing unemployment and extra cost of bonus to cattle ranchers to re-imburse them for their losses in the Irish-English tariff war, needs cash. Ex-Secretary Stimson and some of his gang recently visited the County Cork residence of Michael MacWhite, Irish minister to Washington, presumably to talk over financing arrangement. Irish readers should bear in mind that this same Stimson, at the request of the National City Bank, rushed the fleet to Cuba and sent the marines ashore nine years ago to ensure the election of their puppet, the butcher Machado, now being sheltered from the fury of our Cuban brothers by the British flag.

The Irish press reported that O'Kelly's visit was to clear up the balance of the first loan subscribed here to finance De Valera in his fight with the British. The New York Irish World stated after his arrival that it was a private visit to see a catholic priest up the Hudson—anything but a visit to the same brokers that have plundered Cuba. Doheny, fomentor of rebellions against the 1921 Mexican land and oil codes also famed for his bribing of ex-secretary Fall as well as the draining of oil from the U. S. Naval reserve land, was host to De Valera on his last visit here. He made the biggest subscription to De Valera's first American loan.

Doheny was recently approached by Senator Joe Connolly who preceded O'Kelly in a hunt for U. S. money, but it now appears the National City Bank is the only way out for De Valera. J. S. Cullinan of the Galeva Oil Co., and with extensive holding and refineries in Texas was the first capitalist with Wall Street connections to exploit the Irish. In 1922 he wrote the Cosgrave government he was home sick and anxious to start an industry in his native land if he could get a suitable location. Two acres of valuable waterfront land was donated to this multi-millionaire by the city of Dublin. Collinan then formed the Irish-American Oil Co., n o m i n a t e d President Cosgrave's father-in-law to the board of directors, received an all-Irish franchise for filling stations and contracts for all government and army oil supplies. He is now a great admirer of De Valera and pointed out they were both schooled in County Clare. In Washington he keeps in touch socially with the Irish Minister, MacWhite who graduated by way of the French Foreign Legion and Geneva work for the League of Nations to be spokesman for the workers and farmers who constitute the vast majority of the Irish Free States.

Irish readers should ponder these facts, join the Irish Workers Club and make every effort to prevent American capitalists making another Cuba out of Ireland.

In the Home

By HELEN LUKE

A Florida branch of the International Labor Defense is Johnny-on-the-Spot with a cookie and a cake recipe that sounds pretty hot; so, for the benefit of readers who are already familiar with the ins and outs of baking, we'll publish them now. Here's the letter:

Daily Worker:

I want to tell you how much we enjoy the Daily; and we are interested in the patterns and cooking recipes. Am sending two that have always been favorites with our club, Harry Sims Branch 644. Hope some of the comrades will try them and see how good they really are.

Sadie P.

SPICED SNAPS

1½ cups sugar
1 cup lard (or other shortening
3 eggs unbeaten
½ cup molasses
3½ cups flour
½ cup peanuts
1 cup raisins
1 teaspoon each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda

Cream lard, sugar and salt; add spices, then the eggs, one at a time; add raisins and nuts, then molasses; last, the flour and soda sifted together. Drop teaspoonfuls on greased baking tins, flatten, and bake in a moderate oven 10 to 15 minutes. (Makes about 8 dozen cookies.)

The chocolate cake recipe will appear in a day or two.

* * *

Dear Aunt Helen:

My husband doesn't love me any more; what shall I do?

—Anxious Alice.

Ans.—Try today's menu on him, and if he doesn't show a big burst of enthusiasm tonight, you're right—he doesn't love you any more.

BREAKFAST
Tomato Juice
Old-fashioned Pancakes, syrup and bacon
Coffee
LUNCH
Cream of Corn Soup
Beet and Egg Salad
Toasted Pumpernickel
Tea
DINNER
Swiss Steak Mashed Potatoes
Sliced Cucumbers
Coffee

Here's my grandmother's method of using sour milk for pancakes. For a pint of milk use about a half teaspoon of baking soda and one or more eggs. The more eggs the merrier up to 4 to a pint. If you go beyond that you're liable to get "Crepes Suzettes" out of it, heaven forbid.

Into a bottle half full of the milk put the soda and a pinch of salt; cover tightly with your hand and shake like a cocktail. Break eggs into a big bowl and beat until light. If you want to be ritzy about it, beat the yolks and whites separately, the whites until stiff. Pour milk into eggs (or yolks), and sift in flour while you beat the batter; add milk and flour alternately until milk is used and batter is thick enough. Work as quickly as possible so it won't "go flat."

If eggs were separated fold in the stiffly beaten whites last. Drop spoonfuls of the batter on hot greased griddle. When top of cake is full of little bubbles, it's ready to turn over. If you want to be certain of light cakes, sift in a bit of baking powder with the flour. If you have no sour milk, use a prepared pancake flour—buckwheat is generally a favorite.

Boil a bunch of fresh beets and some eggs at breakfast time. Cut stalks of beets at least an inch from beet, scrub, and boil in the skins. When tender, drain, cool, and peel. Put on ice. They may be half-covered with some vinegar and water, but not if there are children. Cut both beets and eggs in cubes at lunchtime, mix, and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

The soup is quite simple. Cut corn from cobs, boil 10 minutes, season, and add milk and butter.

The Swiss steak is one of those blessed affairs that can't fail, unless you burn it. It's bound to be tender because you cook it until it IS; so it's a fine meat for guest-dinners.

Get any kind of fresh beef steak—round, or a still cheaper cut will do. It should be very thick, about an inch and a half; don't worry about the circumference. If you have a meat-pounder made for the purpose, use it, or use a wooden or wire potato masher to pound some flour into the steak, covering both sides well. In a big iron skillet, heat some fat; chop a peeled onion and a couple sticks of celery, and brown lightly in fat. Push aside, add a little more fat, and brown steak well on both sides.

Spread the onions and celery over top of steak, slice a tomato or two over it, and pour water around the steak nearly to cover it. Add salt and pepper. Put on a lid and simmer very slowly an hour to an hour and a half, turning steak over a time or two, and adding water as necessary.

Scrape bottom of pan with spoon from time to time to prevent burning. There should have been enough flour in steak to thicken gravy; it will be brown and full of flavor from meat and vegetables. When meat is tender, put on platter and pour gravy over it.

Directions were given for mashed potatoes. (Boil enough again so you can take out half for tomorrow).

* * *

I think the youngsters are being badly neglected in this column. Something will have to be done about that.

There is some interesting material here from Bonita B., who is apparently a pioneer troop leader. There are some lines on what and how to cook without a home, that are funny or heartbreaking, I'm not sure which. Stick around, comrades—this is going to be good. (My mother writes me that as they captured some squirrels they had squirrel pie, which kept up the protein end of their diet a day or two).

Letters From Transportation Workers

Wrecks Caused by Rail Bosses' Itch for Profit

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

LIBRARY, Pa.—There has been in the last couple of weeks, an increasingly larger number of train wrecks due to the negligence on the part of the railroad companies. The safety devices have all been neglected because of the furloughing of 750,000 railroad workers, mostly maintenance men. This is part of the companies' plans of "economizing." They lay off the men who maintain safety devices and safety signals. Those who are left at work, have to do so much that they cannot take care of all the mileage, or the trainmen and enginemen cannot live up to the safety rules. It is easy then for the company to shift the buck to the worker involved and escape adverse publicity.

In the Binghamton wreck of September 5, where 14 passengers were killed and critical injuries to 25 others were caused, Engineer King of the milk train which plowed into the crack (now cracked) flyer, "admitted that he unintentionally went through a caution signal," according to the papers. This is an attempt to absolve the railroad from the blame and shift it to the worker.

One can see that it was nothing but speed-up. Any railroader will tell you that it's hell if you obey the safety rules and get your train late, and it is hell if you don't and get in a wreck.

The brotherhoods, to one of which I belong, seem powerless to do anything. The Daily Worker should have more articles and correspondence from railroad workers and it should be sold more to the railroad men. While I worked on the B. & O. Railroad, no one ever even attempted to sell one to me, and I got hold of one recently from a friend. It is very good because it sticks up for the workers and I like it. It is a paper full of various features and I can learn more from it than from the bigger local papers.

—A Furloughed Railroader.

Grace Line Men Fired to Fill Pockets of the Grafting Job Salesman

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—John Costello is the chief foreman on the Grace Line. He takes $100 in graft from the men who want jobs. These jobs are supposed to be steady, but according to the reports, these jobs only last four to five months.

Costello used to be a small foreman before the strike on the Grace Line last October (1932). Now, because he brought in scabs during the strike, the chief of the gangs saw that he is a good tool, and he was made a chief foreman on the grace Line. Men who were working there for long years are being sent away gradually, and new people are taken on, so that he can get in more $100 bills, and also in this way he keeps on changing the men, to keep them from organizing.

By a Dock Worker.

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers in your factory, neighborhood or city. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Here's a good, well-fitting slip for winter, with built-up, nonslipping shoulders. Wash silk is best, if you can afford a good quality. Cotton has a maddening tendency to bunch up in front under a heavy coat. There is on the market a cotton material woven of special twist thread to prevent this. No doubt the stores here stock it.

Pattern 2538 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Pennsylvania Railroad Raises "Relief" Fund Dues One-Third

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—On September 15 the Pennsylvania Railroad announced to its employes, members of the Voluntary Relief Association, through a notice posted on the shop bulletin board, that beginning October 1, the Voluntary Relief contributions will be raised one-third on the members, but the sick and death benefits will remain the same.

The scheme behind this, as is plain to see, is, first, a man past 45 years of age cannot raise his benefits, but is compelled to pay the additional one-third to maintain his benefits; second, he must take a physical examination; third, it is the intention of the company to discourage the worker, especially the old worker, to drop out entirely. Thereby the company keeps all the money the worker has paid in; fourth, if a worker reduces his benefits and steps down from second class to first class, he loses $250, but at the same time his dues are reduced only 50 cents, so the company has us workers coming and going.

The workers do all the contributing. The company does not put one penny in to this so-called Voluntary Relief Fund. Yet the workers haven't as much as one word to say in its management.

THREE NOTICES

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

JAMAICA, L. I.—This is how the N.R.A. works at the Morris Park Yards, Long Island Railroad. First, an advertisement is posted on the bulletin board announcing a vacancy for a crane engineer. But that same day they also posted another notice announcing that the first bid was cancelled. Yet this is only the half of it, because right on top of these two notices the company slapped on a third notice saying that the crane engineer, who is now holding down a job, is laid off.

Where the Workers and Farmers Rule

By an American Railroad Worker in the Soviet Union

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—Your letter was received and more than glad to hear from you. Now as to the answer to the money. Of course, no one can send money out of the U.S.S.R., but there is no use to do so. If a man has a family, same as I have, he must say how much money he wants in U.S.A. money, and this will be paid to anyone he wishes to and the balance will be paid in U.S.S.R. money to themselves. As for myself, I get $200 per month in U.S.A. money paid to my mother, and 1,000 roubles per month in U.S.S.R. money for myself.

The standard of living is being raised very fast for the masses, and this year's crop is the greatest in the history of the New Republic. Tell the F.S.U. and its members hello for me. I have made three new machines since I have been back, and have many more under construction.

I'm having the time of my life, as I don't worry about anything but progress, and I make it because I demand it, and if they don't carry out my orders, I get the Party after them at once.

"Dollar-a-Week to 'Daily'" Pledges Baltimore Worker

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"I intend to send one dollar every week of the Daily Worker campaign," writes in Philip Schuch from Baltimore, Md. "I think that the $40,000 could be raised if the comrades would have the necessary training to understand the value of our central organ," he continues.

A worker from Shadyside, Ohio, writes that he is doing all he can to spread the Daily Worker. "I am a former member of the National Miners Union. I see more and more the necessity for reading the Daily Worker, not only by me but for others. For this reason I've called a group of five workers to my home and we had a discussion, and then come to conclusions about what we should do with the Daily Worker. We are opening a drive for new raders. Also we're doing all we can to get money for the 'Daily' drive."

The comrades of Unit four in section five, New York City, wrote in the following report on their activities on the Daily Worker:

"Our unit was given a quota of $22.50 for the Daily Worker Drive. At the meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 14, the comrades who were told about it felt pessimistic. However, Tuesday, Sept. 19, one comrade reported that he had already collected $14.60. Another comrade brought $2.00 and reported that a sympathizer offered to give just as much as will be collected by this unit above the quota. This so enthused the rest that every one took lists and the comrade who collected the $14.60 said that he would collect the rest to cover the quota, and so everything collected by the rest of the comrades would be above and therefore we will bring in twice as much as our quota.

"We hope that every unit and organization will do the same, so that we'll have a bigger and better Daily Worker."

The workers of South Norwalk, Connecticut, have sent in a challenge to the comrades of Stamford, Conn., to collect more subs and more funds until Nov. 7th when the drive ends, according to the percentage of the membership.

Donations received Wednesday, September 28, 1933, follow:

Total received Thursday	$ 226.26
Previously Recorded	3103.86
Total received to date	$3330.12
DIST. No. 1	
Roxbury Unit 1	2.00
E. Weymouth Unit, list	2.25
D. W. Affair, Cambridge	13.74
Total Sept. 28	18.99
Total to date	162.22
DIST. No. 2	
Mrs. L. Elias	3.00
A. K.	1.00
J. & J.	.50
S. Butler, Sus. Fund	5.00
O. L., symp.	.25
Clayman	.25
D. W. Reader	.25
E. Peterson, Hicksville, L. I.	1.00
A Friend, Hicksville, L. I.	.40
Acme Theatre collection	3.56
E. Icono	.50
Amtovich, Red Builder	2.00
Marx	1.28
Harry Sims Br., W.I.R.	3.00
J. Connelly Br. I.L.D.	3.00
Goldens Bridge Colony, lists	
Rosenberg	1.25
Wilensky	1.25
Rosestein	1.25
Satsky	.50
Milerstein	1.50
Wishnetsky	1.25
Aarons	1.00
Berkner	1.07
Zelda	1.00
Goldman	1.00
Rachel	1.00
Birnbaum	1.00
Thumsky	1.00
Hamburg	1.00
Tomashevsky	.50
Pollack	1.00
Glick	1.35
Stires	1.00
Kats	1.00
Jennie	.50
Sec. 11, Unit 4	2.00
Sec. 8, Unit 4	8.31
Total Sept. 28	[illegible]
Total to date	[illegible]
DIST. No. 6	
W. Geminder, Columbus, O.	3.00
J. E. Glaser, Dayton, O.	1.00
Total Sept. 28	4.00
Total to date	45.02
DIST. No. 7	
M. Marcinkeiwicz, Detroit, Mich.	.50
P. Rusnick, Ypsilanti, Mich.	.25
F. Matusak, Detroit	.25
B. Goldberg, Ypsilanti	.10
S. Fishman, Ypsilanti	.10
M. Leib, Ypsilanti	3.00
Total Sept. 28	4.20
Total to date	244.99
DIST. No. 8	
Group Yellow Cab Drivers	1.00
T. Larsen	1.00
A Friend	1.00
Rovnost Ludu	19.25
Unit 315	1.90
Unit 805	1.10
Sec. No. 2	6.26
Sec. No. 5	13.25
Rockford Sec., Freeport Unit	
J. Tainio	2.00
M. Tainio	2.00
May Tainio	1.00
Movie showing, Chicago	44.22
Total Sept. 28	98.07
Total to date	433.97
DIST. No. 13	
L. H., Los Angeles, Cal.	.25
"Mother" Dell	.50
D. W. Picnic, Los Angeles	21.78
Total Sept. 28	22.53
Total to date	80.33
DIST. No. 18	
Movie showing, Milwaukee	15.00
Total Sept. 28	15.00
Total to date	22.25
DIST. No. 19	
Movie showing Denver	3.75
S. G. Franklin	1.00
J. N. Jennings	.50
Total Sept. 28	5.25
Total to date	60.88
I.W.O., Br. 187, Chicago	3.00
Total Sept. 28	3.00
Total to date	100.16

Contributions received Friday, September 29, 1933, follow:

Total received Friday	220.72
Previously recorded	3330.12
Total received to date	3550.84
DIST. No. 1	
W. Helen, West Concord, N. H.	.20
Total Sept. 29	.20
Total to date	$162.42
DIST. No. 2	
Lerner Family, Astoria, L. I.	2.00
B. Latinsky	2.00
Grank, Saranac, N. Y.	1.00
O. Appel, Saranac	1.00
V. Beck	5.00
Morris Valey	1.00
P. Tavomey, Tarrytown	5.00
Gorelick	1.00
Catskill Sym.	2.00
B. Lyons	1.00
Acme Theatre collection	.80
Sherman, carrier collection	1.86
Zucker, carrier collection	1.15
M. Goldstein	1.00
Silver Local, S. & M.W.I.U.	5.00
Short Wave Club	5.10
Bleyer Shop	12.00
S. Moskowitz, list	
S. Moskowitz	1.00
D. Sherken	.25
S. Mirsky	.25
D. Shurklin	.50
S. Margolin	.25
H. Hansel	.25
M. Holtz	.15
A. Bloom	.25
S. Appel	.25
G. Lubman	.25
H. Koenig	.60
Eugene Dress, list	
B. Bergin	1.00
S. Koenig	.10
F. Koenig	.10
Lerner	.10
Sohl	.10
Feldman	.10
D. Wagner	.25
[illegible]	
Syvia	.50
[illegible]bert	
	4.[illegible]
Grand Hat Co. lists	
Waverly Cafeteria	2.00
L. Rivonne	.25
E. Beizac	.25
I. Schiffler	.25
Galmits	.25
P. Faiella	.10
M. Mets	.25
I. Waldman	.25
A. Lederman	.20
S. Goryman	.15
M. Kats	.25
Amal. Clothing Workers	
T. Parsig	.25
S. Rov	.10
W. Kaufman	.25
M. Mandel	.25
S. Lipsin	.15
M. Boyarsky	.15
M. Borenstein	.20
M. Fisher	.15
R. Rapile	.15
L. Karl	.25
Y. Farber	.10
A. Sallsin	.25
S. Milman	.25
L. Karl	.50
S. Bober	.10
A. Lopatin	.25
S. Levine	.50
Sec. 5, Unit 3	12.00
Sec. 1, Unit 3 Sus. Fund	.20
Sec. 2, Unit 17 Sus. Fund	1.00
Sec. 8, Unit 10, lists	
Soldovnick	.05
Diechberg	.05
Eslen	.15
B. Gurjan	1.00
B. Pincus	.10
T. Novich	.15
Comrade	.10
J. Pivnick	.05
Rednick	.05
Mills	1.00
S. Benker	.20
Goldstein	.50
A. Bosnyak	1.00
Dance, Sept. 23 by Volunteers	50.00
Volunteer Lists	
Elsie Wermer, bridge party	
Anne, Ida Goldie	.25
Lilian, Evelyn, Mina	.25
Celias Berey	
S. Shakino	.15
N. Pessin	.25
I. Greenberg	.10
B. Greenberg	.15
C. Epstein	.15
M. Schnieder	.15
A. Dellasio	.10
J. Pomerantz	.10
Rose	.25
D. Ginzel	.10
Warshafsky	.10
I. Puglia	.10
P. Glinko	.15
S. Meyers	.10
Saksoorian	.25
I. Kuhs	.10
I. Serdin	.10
J. Peterson	.10
A. Fisher	.15
E. Gorsovsky	.10
B. Henkin	.10
J. Richman	.50
David Hurwitz	
J. Svetsor	.20
M. Strom	.50
C. B.	.15
B. Mark	.25
Z. Kolodny	.05
I. Panansky	.20
S. L. & N. Gettleman	.40
S. Gerber	.05
John Lee Friedman	.25
J. Hancock	.10
J. Doe	.05
E. Arden	.20
Pauline	.10
J. Leo	1.00
Schiller Fur Shop	
A. Rubin	.50
E. Poyer	.50
S. Binker	.25
Rosen	.25
Younger	.25
Swart	.25
Kotlev	.25
Rach	.25
Perisen	.25
Klara	.25
H. Baer	.25
H. Stafsky	.25
Hartog	.25
Yedor Semon	1.60
Smal	.25
Galdix	.25
F. Kleinman	
M. Clark, New Orleans	.10
M. Hymowitz	.10
S. Dworkin	.10
Worker	.10
B. Dennis	.10
A. Balter	.10
S. Bloomfield	.10
Kleinman	.10
Pein	.10
D. Morgenstern	.10
Total Sept. 29	183.96
Total to date	1833.03
DIST. No. 3	
Fr. Brown, Allentown	1.00
[illegible]awinski, Balto.	.25
Total to date	1.25
Total to date	220.74
DIST. No. 5	
South Slavic Workers' Club, Iskra	5.15
Total 9/29	5.15
Total to date	41.35
DIST. No. 7	
Working Womens' Club	2.00
Greek Workers' Educat. League	2.35
Sec. 3, Unit 11 Lists	1.90
Sec. 2, Unit 3, Lists	2.00
Sec. 5, Unit 5, Lists	.70
Sec. 1, Unit 6	8.00
Sec. 5, Unit 4	10.00
Sec. 4, Unit 2, J. Bogrocki—10 donations, List	.75
Sect. 5, Unit 4, Kaminer-Lists, Sympathizer	3.00
J. Sak	.50
Holtzman, Hartulin	.31
Shulevots, Grekin	.35
Artemer, Diyow	.50
Traub	.15
A & S Victor	2.00
R. Gerfinkel	1.00
M. Reisen	1.00
Sendelman, Feinsilber	.50
Garber	.25
Sympathizer	3.00
H. Marcus	1.00
Shinderman, Ring, Stone	.95
Clune, Sak	.50
Total 9/29	46.51
Total to date	281.50
DIST. No. 8	
E. Sprogis	.25
Br. 1, United Ukra. Toilers	1.00
Total 9/29	1.25
Total to date	438.22
DIST. No. 9	
E. Jurcol, Ashland	2.00
Total 9/29	2.00
Total to date	2.00
DIST. No. 12	
Skid Road Cell	7.40
Total 9/29	7.40
Total to date	38.68
DIST. No. 17	
H.VH., Wiley, Ga.	2.00
Total 9/29	2.00
Total to date	10.50

Subway Newsstand Workers Ready for Organization

By a Subway Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—We workers on the subway newstands are compelled to wear the uniform advertising the "Collier Service Corp." and for this uniform, advertising the company, which we must wear on the hottest and most unbearably stuffy days, we are forced to pay 25 cents per week.

There is no air in the subway, but each train brings with it a fine steel dust which settles in the workers' lungs. Many of the agents get tuberculosis, and other diseases; they do not live long, dying out along about the age of 40. There is no form of insurance issued by the company.

The company also has an elaborate system of spies, to see that the agent does not relax or rest for a split second from his post. The spy stands at a little distance, reading his paper like any other traveller, all the time carefully watching the agent.

An agent can be fired without any notice whatever, because they are forced to ignore all the laws of nature, they also suffer from nose and throat diseases. The agents are pumped full of boss ideology, told he is his own boss, and not just a worker, etc.

Freeze in Winter

In the winter, he can freeze to death, but he is not permitted to use even his own little electric stove, even if he is willing to pay for the electricity used. We are also excluded from the N.R.A. code, because we have been put under the heading of "inside salesmen."

We agents are not allowed to be seen talking to each other, no matter how or where we may meet. We are ready to organize, only we don't know how to go about it, or how to have a meeting, without the bosses' stoolpigeons around, which means the loss of a livelihood for us.

Therefore, through the Daily Worker I would tell all the agents of the newstands in the B.M.T. and I.R.T. subways: Keep yourself in readiness—you will soon be informed as to when and where we can meet, to discuss these conditions, and to take steps to improve them, under the leadership of the T.U.U.L., the only organization for the workers.

A B.M.T. Newstand Worker.

N. R. A. Layoffs Hit Shopmen of Rock Island

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

BLUE ISLAND, Ill.—What the railroad shopmen can expect from the N.R.A. was shown here when 24 carmen were laid off at the Burr Oak repair tracks of Rock Island. Rumors were circulated that the 124th St. car shops, which have been closed down for over two years, were going to open up on September 1, but the 800 men who formerly worked here are facing another winter without jobs in spite of all the ballyhoo of the "New Deal." At the same time, thousands of Rock Island freight cars with Federal defects are being run in trains.

The cabooses that are in use in the Blue Island yards are in such bad shape that the switch-men have standing instructions not to remain in them when they are being coupled up.

At present, the shopmen are leaving the R. I. Association, which is a company union, and joining the standard railroad unions. Here at Blue Island, the A. F. of L. has received a charter. The Railroad Brotherhood Unity Committee distributed a leaflet reminding the shopmen that it is not enough merely to leave the company union and join the Standard Railroad Unions of the A. F. of L. They point out to the numerous sell-outs and betrayals of the officials of these unions in the past.

A local unity committee composed of rank and file shopmen is being formed to see that the new local unions shall be controlled by the membership, and that rank and file officers are elected, and to make sure that the locals carry on an aggressive fight for better conditions among the shopmen.

—A Worker of Blue Island Shops.

Ship Bosses Invite I. S. U. Organizers

By a Marine Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md.—The fakers of the International Seamen's Union are beginning to get busy in Baltimore. One of the delegates, a former bootlegger and shipping crimp of the lowest variety, went out to Sparrows Point and asked the company officials if he could go aboard a ship that was laying along side. The officials gladly told him to go aboard and collect signatures of the seamen and try to organize them in the I.S.U. This shows that the I.S.U. is working hand in hand with the shipowners.

Organizers of the M.W.I.U. are stopped at Sparrows Point by company thugs and told to beat it or they would throw them in the hoosegow.

Burn Old Cars to Keep Wood for Unemployed

Bya Railroad Worker Correspondent

ASHTABULA, O.—For the last few weeks back in the New York Central Railroad there is a mania in our yards to wantonly destroy the old wooden cars, principally box cars, and it seems a shame that such work as that goes on when poor people here have asked them for those box car parts to make small places to live in or hen coops, hog pens or fire wood. I have heard that people have even offered to pay the railroad a fair sum of money and they say no, they use the wreckers to set them on the trucks, then set them on fire.

Workers Can Smash N.R.A. by Following Road of Lenin

Workers in Soviet Union Started Industry Going by Turning Capitalist Owners Out and Giving Land to the Farmers

This is the seventh and last installment of a series of articles by Comrade Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, on the purpose and effects of the NRA. Browder showed the NRA to be an intensified attack of the American capitalist class against the workers, as the employers try to increase their profits by driving down the living standard of the workers.

By EARL BROWDER

VII

In America all is confusion, uncertainty, chaos, disaster.

In the land of the Soviets, all is orderly advance, progress, certain planned economy, and an ever-growing Socialist prosperity.

DESTRUCTION OF CAPITALISM ENDS CRISIS

Why this contrast? Why did we fall behind? Why do they forge ahead?

A few years ago America was the richest, most prosperous land; Russia was the poorest, most backward. We had everything, they had nothing.

So it seemed. But in reality it was **our capitalists** who had everything — we really had nothing.

The Russian workers, because they had abolished capitalists and capitalism, while they seemed to have nothing, they yet had everything required for a glorious development of a new working class society — of socialism.

Because it was **our capitalists** who had everything in America, that is why we have fallen into starvation in the midst of riches.

The Soviet Union proves that there is a simple and quick way out of the crisis.

Push aside the capitalists, open the warehouses, distribute the goods to all who need them. They will soon be consumed. No overproduction any more.

Then open up all the factories. Give everyone a job. Produce all we need to fill the warehouses up again as fast as they are emptied. Nothing needs to be destroyed, and the unemployment problem is solved, and everyone has enough of everything.

In America there are suchenormous productive forces, such a wealth of factories, mills, and mines, that if they work only eight hours a day in two shifts of four hours each, they will produce twice as much as we need in this country and the rest we can give to our less fortunate brothers in other lands until they catch up with us.

There is no reason to be pessimistic about our country. What the Russian workers accomplished in a poverty-stricken land through years of painful efforts, we can accomplish in this country in a few weeks. We already have all the productive forces they had to create from the ground up. And our working class will prove to be just as capable when it becomes conscious of its power and its tasks.

The Russian workers had the tremendous advantage of the leadership of Lenin.

But we also have the teachings of Lenin to guide us, and of Lenin's teachers, Marx and Engels, organized in our American section of the International Communist Party.

We have a working class that is learning to fight for its interests, even against Roosevelt and the NRA. It is learning how to build up its own fighting trade unions to win higher wages and better conditions, by successful strikes; to build up powerful Unemployed Councils and to win adequate relief and Unemployment Insurance.

As we learn how to expose the fakery of our class enemies, such as the ballyhoo around the Blue Eagle, as we learn to win the daily struggles for bread and the right to live—by this road we are also moving forward to defeat not only the NRA attacks, but also to defeat the whole capitalist system, to overthrow it, and to establish a Workers' Government, a socialist society.

There are only two roads before the working class. One is the road of the capitalist class, the road of Roosevelt and the NRA, the road of wage-cuts, starvation and war. The other is the working class road, the road of revolutionary struggle for our daily needs, and the ultimate overthrow of capitalism, of socialist prosperity and peace.

(THE END)

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Answer to Questions

Overdressing the Child

Dora S.—It seems to us that your whole trouble consists in overdressing your child. It is a weakness you share with many mothers who are inclined to dress, feed and moralize their children to excess. Your letter is too long and our space does not permit us to answer the numerous questions you ask. We are writing you a few lines of personal advice.

* * *

Chiropractic Thrust

V. N.—The crack that you heard when the chiro gave you a push in the back with both hands, and the knee was not due to "sciatic dislocation." There is no such thing, except in the imagination of the chiropractors. You are lucky your back was not broken, because there are court records of fractures of the bones inflicted by chiropractic manipulations. Any time the head or the spinal column is jerked violently, in a perfectly normal, individual, a crack may be heard. You have often cracked your fingers without thinking that they were dislocated. On the other hand, your sleeplessness has nothing to do with the chiropractic treatment. It's due to the pain in your inflamed sciatic nerve. You forgot that you had the same pain and sleeplessness (perhaps to a lesser extent) before you took the 30 treatments from the chiro. As a matter of fact, a testimonial in the Chicago Tribune, some years ago, ran as follows:

"Dear Doctor:—Before taking Chiropractic and Electric treatments, I was so nervous that nobody could sleep with me. After taking six treatments anybody can sleep with me."

We are sending you the address of the institution you have asked us about.

* * *

Hospital Workers

N. W.—We are not surprised at your inability to get proper medical attention at the hospital where you are working. This should be an extra incentive for you to help organizing all hospital workers. Forget about the "higher" and the "lower" employees. The fact that the physicians consider themselves of higher standing than the nurses and technicians only shows how ignorant they are when it comes to economic questions. They are as much exploited by the hospital authorities as you are, only they don't realize it. Not only in the cases you mention, but in most acute diseases, like pneumonia, every sensible physician knows that recovery depends on the nurse, not on him. It will not be long when physicians, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, technicians, and orderlies will realize that they have to pool their common interests into one large hospital workers' organization. If you get in touch with Jacob Ginsberg, 321 E. 167th St., you'll find that the frame-work for such an organization is already in existence and that there are plenty of activities awaiting intelligent and determined workers.

* * *

J. F. Pierce: We don't believe that your questions are bona fide. They seem to be calculated so as to embarass the Daily Worker through this column. We are too old to play into your hands. Besides, they smack so much of an attack we read against our paper in a certain weekly sheet that we are inclined to believe that you are connected with it. In other words, the hand is the hand of peace (Pierce); but the voice is the voice of war (Cannon).

* * *

A Pamphlet or Something

G. T. Hall, Montgomery, Ala: We cannot "take care of your case" by mail. We can only advise you as to certain aspects of it, if you let us know what kind of trouble you have. We cannot understand why you need "a pamphlet or something" to tell us about it. Just write us, as if you would speak to a brother or sister.

Small Growth at Waistline

J. A.: It is probably nothing to worry about. Malignant growths do not remain stationary.

* * *

Varicocele

S. L.: If you are suffering from a spontaneous varicocele (a soft mass, like a bunch of earthworms, in the left testicle), the best thing to do is to forget about it. Some statistics show that nearly 25 per cent of young men suffer from this condition (usually on the left side). It is nothing but an enlargement of the veins in the scrotum, like varicose veins in the leg. It often disappears when sexual life becomes normal; the condition being due sometimes to long periods of either ceasing or abusing nature's gift. Strenuous and prolonged walking or standing in one place for a long time are liable to aggravate it. To bathe it in warm water and use olive oil, is the height of asininity. There is more sense in applying cold (theoretically), but it does not help, in practice. Operations should only be resorted to when the varicocele becomes very large and even then they are mainly for cosmetic purposes or to allay morbid fears. Neither ligation (tying), nor injection have given good results, in our estimation; the bunch of veins being left in the scrotum, although they diminish in size. The best method is the open operation which removes the veins, thus eliminating any neurasthenic feelings which are apt to develop when there is "anything wrong" with the sexual organs.

There are two points which your physician should clear up: 1) Whether there is no hernia (rupture) associated with the varicocele; 2) Rule out a renal (kidney) tumor which sometimes causes varicocele by pressure on the abdominal veins; but this is rare. If these two points can be eliminated, the best thing is to leave matters ride; unless you want to be operated on for cosmetic reasons.

* * *

Miraculous Pills—Maybe

Jennie B., Pittsburgh: We are sending you some pills, although you forgot to put a stamp on your envelope. If they work, let us know: We have always wanted to witness a miracle, but so far never succeeded.

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

War Has Begun

THIRTY American battleships are anchored off Morro Castle, waiting to bombard the Cuban workers and peasants who have revolted against the Yankee Sugar Trust. Hitler is rushing madly into a new great war. Japan is ready to reopen the war on China, and this time may add its long-threatened drive against our Soviet Union.

Ramsay MacDonald and Mussolini have joined hands in trying to align Europe in a four-power alliance against the Soviets. In Latin America the trade war between British and American imperialism has broken forth in a series of suicidal wars of blood between different cat's-paw nations.

And in the labratories new terrible gases are being brewed by the scientists. Those priests of pure science, we were told again and again by bourgeois philosphers like H. G. Wells, were above the Marxian necessities. They lived in a realm of eternal truth and holiness. But they have proved to be the worst monsters and killers of all, their fiendish and inhuman brains are everywhere at the service of capitalism and death.

* * *

Hail, the Anti-War Congress!

We have always lived on the slope of a capitalist volcano. Peace has only been a brief illusion, a bivouac between battles. That first World War of 1914 was only a skirmish; only 40,000,000 human beings were destroyed; the second World War that is just beginning will quadruple that total. Great cities like New York, Tokio and Berlin will be snuffed out by means of gas bombs, bacteria poisons, and the like. The priests of bourgeois science have faithfully promised us all this.

The response to the Anti-War Congress now meeting in New York shows that masses of people begin to smell the murder-stench that ladens every wind of today's world.

Henri Barbusse has come from France to preside at this congress. Ex-servicemen, workers and intellectuals gathered to greet him at the pier. In the evening there were two great mass-meetings, the capitalist press reporting attendance at one at 5,000, the other at 6,800. There were overflow meetings of thousands; if Madison Square Garden had been available it would have been inadequate.

Most impressive were the delegates from every part of the nation, farmers from the West, miners and longshoremen, and steel and munition workers, Negro share-croppers and mothers from the Housewives Councils, and christian ministers.

* * *

THERE was a real united front. Socialist misleaders had tried to sabotage this congress. In this solemn and dangerous hour, they go on playing Tammany politics with the destiny of the working-class. But I saw many familiar faces at the congress; the faces of rank-and-file Socialists I had known for years.

They had hated Communists and would have never participated with them in any such meeting a year ago. But today every honest worker of hand and brain who hates war realizes that a united front is nothing to quibble about. Let's not fool ourselves, we haven't too much time to build up an opposition to the great holocaust now gathering force. We will all be in the same boat when the storm breaks, as Hitler has proven too well.

The sincere attempt to work with other elements on a united front basis, not at the cost of Communist principles, but in furtherance of them, is felt apparent to many outsiders. There are religious Mennonite pacifists at this congress. There are Socialists, liberals, Jeffersonian democrats and non-resistants. The people who represent the broad anti-war and anti-capitalist currents in this nation begin to lose their fear of Communists. They begin to understand that the Communist Party and the masses under its influence is the basic core without which no peace movement in this country can really be effective. The Communists, after all, are the shock-troops of the modern world that is arrayed against Fascism. They are the soldiers who never waver and who know what they hate. They can be counted on to go on fighting when the rest of the progressive forces are sunk in despair, or have deserted to the enemy.

* * *

Henri Barbusse

BARBUSSE was received at the pier with an amazing outburst of affection and pride. It was no conventional applause he received. The members of the Workers Ex-Service Men League were out in force, and it was they who gave the tone to this reception. Barbusse was one of their own, a comrade and leader, a brave veteran of the last war who was devoting his life to stop the next capitalist massacre.

The great writer is a sick man. He was gassed during the war and it has left him with a serious lung disease. He enlisted when he was [illegible] on a literary career of promise. He was well-connected in Paris, and could easily have fallen into one of those safe slacker jobs [illegible]-work that so many of our own patriotic writers went in for. But Barbusse enlisted as a poilu. He fought in the ranks of the common soldier. His war book, "Under Fire" is the story of the common soldier.

Now he is 61 years old, tall, emaciated, fragile. He was too weak to walk, and had to be assisted down the gangplank. But what a heroic fire must burn in this frail body! For when the proletarian veterans lifted him in their arms and carried him high above the cheering crowd, he waved his hat and smiled warmly.

And that night he made two speeches to the great crowds. He has been the leader and the most devoted fighter of the international movement against war. He has worked like six men, and it is he, largely, who has persisted in building up the mighty united front that will grow every day as issues grow clearer.

Some of us can remember the original impact of his masterpiece of proletarian literature, "Under Fire." It was the first and is still the best of the war novels. It came out in the darkest hour of the war, from France. It made a world furor, it opened man's eyes like a rocket over no-man's land.

Imagine it: During the war this soldier denounced the generals, preachers and statesmen who made war. This French poilu praised only one man, an "enemy," the German Liebknecht.

It was a great deed in fiction, and who can deny the necessity and power of literature in the face of such effectiveness? Who can say that this present Anti-War Congress in New York, one of many in Paris, Geneva, Shanghai and other cities, may not plant seeds and shape programs that will forever kill capitalism and its syphilitic child, War?

Hicks' "The Great Tradition" Is First Sound Major Attempt at Marxian Literary Criticism

By ALAN CALMER

THE GREAT TRADITION. An Interpretation of American Literature since the Civil War. By Granville Hicks. Macmillan. $2.50.

* * *

The beginning of the present decade marked a new phase in the revolutionizing of American literature. Although a small group of writers—gathered around the New Masses—had stoutly defended the Communist position during the last half of the 1920's, their attack against capitalist society struck only a minor chord in American letters. It was at the beginning of the present decade, with the collapse of the stability of American capitalism, that something like a major movement toward the left began. For the first time in our history a number of outstanding writers followed the trail which had already been blazed by John Dos Passos, Michael Gold, Joseph Freeman and a number of poets and critics of lesser stature.

The literary products of this leftward migration have, so far, been rather disappointing. Edmund Wilson seems to have strayed off the leftward path into the swamps of literary Trotskyism. Blinded by his entire background, Sherwood Anderson has splashed the mud of petty-bourgeois ideas all over his attempt at proletarian fiction in "Beyond Desire." Theodore Dreiser temporarily abandoned the path of fiction to venture along the unfamiliar roadway of economics in his "Tragic America"—with disastrous results. In every instance failure to create revolutionary literature has been due to avoidance of the serious study of Marxism-Leninism together with the absence of dynamic contact with the revolutionary proletariat, or has been due to abstract study of Communist theory without close relationship to the Communist movement.

It is entirely because Granville Hicks, one of the foremost literary critics of our time, has grappled with the problems of Marxism and has drawn close to the Communist movement, that his book, "The Great Tradition," is the first sound major production of the leftward tendency which has developed in American culture during the past few years.

As the subtitle indicates, "The Great Tradition" is a study of American literature from the Civil War to the present day. Equipped with a keen aesthetic sense which is refined and disciplined by a knowledge of the basic principles of Marxism, Hicks does not give us a mere literary history but a sustained and consistent evaluation of our literature during the rise and decline of capitalism. The coherence of all of Hicks' appraisals of individual authors is a result of the application of the Marxian principles upon which "The Great Tradition" is based. It is this groundwork of Marxism which distinguishes this volume from the haphazard and contradictory judgments of impressionate criticism. It is this foundation which enables Hicks to shape the diverse materials of our literature into an ordered whole without destroying their individuality.

"The Great Tradition" challenges comparison with the only other published volume which pretends to apply the Marxian approach to American letters—"The Liberation of American Literature." Comparison, however, is impossible—the two books are a study in contrast. Whereas Hicks has investigated the work of each outstanding literary figure with considerable care, the vulgar bourgeois "Marxist," V. F. Calverton, has strung together half-digested analyses by bourgeois scholars and fragmentary excerpts from the writings of poets and novelists quoted in volumes on literary and social history. In contrast to Mr. Calverton's garbled second-hand scholarship, Hicks gives us a number of excellent miniature sketches of American literary genius—pen portraits which in some instances are revaluations of American authors. Whereas our literature is pictured by Mr. Calverton as an actual tug-of-war contest between two metaphysical abstractions (the "Colonial Complex" vs. the "Frontier Force") Hicks makes a brave attempt to comprehend the dialectial relationship of each author to the social force of his time.

The central theme of Hicks' book is the development of the mainstream of American literature in the age of industrialism. Aided by Marxian guideposts, he is able to chart the course of this major tradition and to show its forward direction. But he does not neglect other currents and tendencies in our literary history. He is very sympathetic toward the sincere literary artists who attempted to escape from the perplexing problems ushered in by industrial capitalism; at the same time he demonstrates the inevitable disintegration of escapist literature with the growth of the conflicts of capitalism. He dissects the "genteel tradition" in our letters, showing its class basis and indicating the anemic character of leisure-class literature. He reveals the deterioration of writers like Bret Harte and Mrak Twain, who prostituted their talents to become mere "entertainers."

Hicks discovers in the work of John Dos Passos and our new revolutionary literature the true inheritors of the "great tradition" in American letters—which Hicks detects in Emerson's "confidence in the common man," in Thoreau's attack upon the "shame and oppressions" of his time, in Whitman's "kinship with the workers and farmers," and in the development of the realistic novel from Howells to Sinclair.

"This is the great tradition of American literature," concludes Hicks, in the final page of the book. "The issue is now so clearly drawn that evasion is almost impossible: on the one hand lies repudiation of the best in the American literary past, on the other the fulfillment of all that was dreamed of and worked for in the past and the beginning of struggle for more than the past could ever have hoped. . . ."

But while Hicks' thesis—that revolutionary proletarian literature is the continuation of the mainstream of American literature—is essentially sound, he does not seem to indicate sharply enough the qualitative change in this tradition made by the literature of the proletariat. Revolutionary literature is not simply a quantitative addition to the best writings of the past; it is a step forward, an ascension to a higher level. This lack of emphasis may or may not account for Hicks' failure to trace the origins and early development of the new and independent revolutionary tradition in our literature. He does not mention, for example, the evolving of a proletarian poetry in the crude songs and verse of the early I. W. W. movement, the gradual emergence of revolutionary verse (by minor poets) in the little magazines, the stirring poetry of the young Giovannitti—or the socialist verse to be found in German-American periodicals published in the nineteenth century. He also ignores completely novels like Frank Harris' "The Bomb," a sympathetic description of the Haymarket episode, and Ernest Poole's "The Harbor," which deals with a marine workers' strike in New York City—although these volumes are landmarks of historical fiction reflecting the major battles of the American proletariat.

However, despite these errors of omission and emphasis (and other shortcomings—such as the overcautious avoidance of Marxian terminology; the reflection of Hicks' earlier fondness for impressionistic criticism; the tinge of a purely "ethical" approach in certain sections of the book), "The Great Tradition" is a brave and courageous document, the forerunner of many valuable studies of American literature which will aid in the undermining of bourgeois culture and the building of a socialist culture in the United States.

"Road to Life" Now Showing at Philadelphia Theatre

PHILADELPHIA.—By popular demand Philkino, 2222 Market St. brings back for the present week only, that famous Soviet sound film of Russia's "Wild Children"—"The Road to Life."

Produced by Nikolai Ekk at the Childrens Collective, this picture recounts the real story of a group of homeless children, and how they were reclaimed from a life of crime by sympathetic treatment.

Batalov, of the Moscow Art Theatre, is cast as the instructor; and I. Kyrla, one of the actual "bezprizornias" (homeless waifs) appears as the lovable "Mustapha."

On the same program will be shown Sergei M. Eisenstein's "Romance Sentimental" and a Russian News Reel.

RADIO CLUB AIDS "DAILY"

NEW YORK.—S. Milman of the Workers' Short-Wave Club collected $5.10 among the members for the Daily Worker drive fund.

Eugene O'Neill

Whose new play, "Ah, Wilderness!" will open the Guild Theatre Guild season on Monday night at the Guild Theatre.

Stage and Screen

New Eugene O'Neill Play to Open Guild Theatre Season Tonight

The theatre Guild will present "Ah Wilderness!", a comedy of recollection by Eugene O'Neill, with Geoge M. Cohan in the leading role, at the Guild Theatre this evening. This is the first play of the Guild's sixteen subscription season. Others in the cast include Marjorie Marquis, Elisha Cook, Jr., Ruth Holden, Eda Heinmann, Gene Lockhart and Richard Sterling. The play was staged by Philip Moeller who directed O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" and "Strang Interlude."

"Undesirable Lady," a new play by Leon Gordon, with Miss Nancy Carroll in the leading role, will be presented by the author on Tuesday night at the National Theatre. Other players in the cast include Lee Baker, Calire Curry, Edward Leiter, Donald Campbell and Walter J. Shuttleworth.

A. H. Wood's first production of the season will be "Virtue on Horseback," a new comedy by Daniel N. Rubin in which Fay Bainter will play the principal role. The supporting cast includes Ernest Glendinning, Marian Vickers, John P. Doyle and Albert Van Dekker. The play is due on Broadway the later part of this month.

Alla Nazimova will be seen here shortly in a new play called "Monica", adapted from the Polish of Marpa M. Szczesliowska by Laura Walker. According to the announcement sent out the play has been running in Warsaw for two years.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Charlie Leland, Comedian; Male Quartet
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Floyd Gibbons; Young Orchestra
9:00—Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Ship of Joy, with Captain Hugh Barrett Dobbs
10:00—Kaufman Orchestra; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator
10:30—Senatore Guglielmo Marconi, speaking at Commanders' Dinner of American Legion, Chicago
11:00—King Orchestra
11:15—Harris Orchestra
11:30—Denny Orchestra
12:00—Fisher Orchestra
12:30 A. M.—Meroff Orchestra

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Harry Hershfield—Talk
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Bill Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Morros Musicale
9:00—Studio Music
9:15—Veronica Wiggins
9:30—Dennis and Hale, Songs
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Marian Eugene Read
10:30—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta
11:00—Time; Weather
11:02—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Robbins Orchestra
12:00—Dance Orchestra

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Marie
7:30—Golden Orchestra; Mary McCoy, Soprano; Betty Barthell, Songs; Sports Talk—Grantland Rice
8:00—Maroni Magic
8:30—Polash and Perlmutter—Sketch
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Pasternack Orchestra; John Fogarty, Tenor
10:00—The Nation's Workers—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Speaking at National Catholic Charities Conference, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria
10:30—Sanford Orchestra; Edward Nell, Baritone; Lucille Manners, Soprano
11:00—Rehearsal of Undesirable Lady at National Theatre
11:15—Poet Prince
11:30—Hahn Orchestra
12:00—Boston Orchestra
12:30 A. M.—Gerston Orchestra

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travellers Ensemble
7:45—News—Booke Carter
8:00—Green Orchestra; Men About Town Trio; Harriet Lee, Contralto
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano Duo
8:45—Kate Smith, Songs
9:00—Agnes Moorehead, Comedienne; Shilkret Orchestra
9:15—Morton Downey, Tenor; Renard Orchestra
9:30—Gertrude Niesen, Songs; Lulu McConnell, Comedienne; Jones Orchestra
10:00—Kostelanetz Orchestra; Gladys Rice, Soprano; Evan Evans, Baritone
10:30—National Inflation—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana
10:45—Symphony Orchestra
11:15—News Bulletins
11:30—Gray Orchestra
12:00—Belasco Orchestra
12:30 A. M.—Rapp Orchestra
1:00—Hopkins Orchestra

FLASHES AND CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

My Dear Lens:

From my "palatial residence" I am writing to make some corrections of your amusing story in the "Worker" Sept. 11.

In the first place, I consider "Gabriel" a very fine workmanlike piece of direction. I saw the original cut which was essentially drama—with a political background, it is true—but that did not predominate. There were some cynical take-offs on the late President Harding, but into the story of the book a lively love story was introduced, about which the other events moved. Much to Mr. Cava's distress, the picture was sent to Washington and seen twice by President Roosevelt. When it was returned, eight important changes were ordered by Presidential decree. These completely "revolutionized" the story from a love drama to political fascist propaganda. A cheap hint of love story remained—the Harding satire was eliminated, and the present garbled version emerged. Mr. La Cava never saw the final print—another example of how the artist-worker is discouraged under our system.

As an artist-worker myself—I am anxious that Mr. La Cava not be held responsible for a picture which he neither conceived nor executed, but which was distorted in Washington. . . .

Very sincerely,
BERYL LA CAVA
Santa Monica, Cal.

* * *

From which it must be concluded that the story that apepared in this column on September 11 was distorted and misconstrued in its transmission from coast to coast and that the writer of this letter is rendering us a great service by exposing the internal mechanics of Hollywood's "entertainment" factories. Do write us again. This space is yours for precisely the kind of exposes which you communicate in your letter. Please forget the "amusing story" you refer to.

* * *

We wonder who is the provocateur who wrote the leaflet distributed by the Rialto Theatre signed "Friends of Eisenstein Society?"

* * *

Renouncing the sickening and continued decline of the business index as a guide to economic conditions, the Film Daily hails the increase in film stars' fan mail as "a barometer of better times." . . . Oh, well, it's certainly no dillier than some professor's recent "sun-spot" theory to explain worsening conditions. . . .

* * *

Marlene Dietrich doesn't like Hitler and won't go back to Germany till the brown cholera is exterminated . . . Greta Garbo is one of the very, very few stars who mixes with and speaks to extras, prop boys, electricians and cameramen. . . . Her colleagues and neighbors can't understand it, hence Greta's reputation as a woman of dark, deep mystery. . . . Rene Claire coming to Hollywood next month . . . "Shanghai Madness" is a savage attack against Chinese Communists and paints the latter as blood-thirsty fiends. . . . Give it an "Australian" reception. . . . You know . . . Charles Laughton is leaving Hollywood and a four figure salary to return to London and play in a theatrical stock company at twenty dollars per week! . . .

* * *

Said Georges Lacombe, a French director, anent the release of his latest picture, "The Invisible Woman":

"It appears that the public hissed so much the other night, that the police had to clear out the theatre. I am not surprised. I should have done the same, had I not been the director."

* * *

The San Francisco Workers Film and Photo League has produced a short on the grape pickers' strike. . . . All proceeds (cash or groceries) go to aid the strikers. . . .

* * *

Erno Metzner, Hungarian art director who collaborated with Pabst for seven years on such films as "Westfront," "Kameradschaft," "Atlantide," etc., has been expelled from Germany and is advertising for a job in European movie publications. . . . Another triumph for Hitler's "cultural revolution," I suppose. . . .

B. H. wants me to mention the fact that Jimmy Cagney is a member in good standing of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, California Branch. . . .

In "Thunder Over Mexico," the landowner's daughter is shot and a deep black (red photographs black) bloodstain appears on her white blouse. . . . In the following shot the same blouse appears in immaculate whiteness with the stain absent. . . . Such masterful editing by the "greatest"—or greater—Mr. Lesser!

Help improve the Daily Worker, send in your suggestions and criticism! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

Basic Problems of Negro People Ignored in Memoirs of Johnson, Negro Misleader

By LOUIS COLMAN

ALONG THIS WAY, by James Weldon Johnson. New York. The Viking Press. $3.50.

* * *

In an earlier book, "The Autobiography of an ex-Colored Man," Mr. Johnson gave the world his basic philosophy, in the form of fiction. The "Autobiography" was first published anonymously, and did not follow the lines of Mr. Johnson's life, as the present book does. Perhaps for that reason it was possible to express more crudely there the yearnings of a man like Johnson, a member of the highest social strata of an oppressed race, but who lives rather in the closest intimacy with the ruling class of the oppressor race.

The most striking idea put forward by the protagonist of the "Autobiography" was in regard to the final solution of the "Negro question." Condensed, it was this:

The Negro bourgeois will never be able to rise while there exists alongside of him the Negro masses, dragging him down. The extermination of the Negro masses is really too much to ask, but what other solution can there be?

It is interesting to learn from Johnson's new book that most of the writing of the "Autobiography" was done while he was acting as American consul in Venezuela and in Nicaragua—in the latter country while American imperialism was establishing its stranglehold on the country through bloody repression.

The first 124 pages of the book probably are the most astonishing that ever came from the pen of a Negro "leader." Such stuff has scarcely been written even by white stuffed-shirts for the past ten years. It is the blandest personal autobiographical material in the Victorian manner I've seen in a long time. Pages are devoted to the minutest details of family matters, to the books Johnson read as a child—and whole paragraphs and pages might be lifted out of it, and if you read them so detached you would think you were reading the memoirs of any boring old member of the Union League, willing to pay for publication. You wouldn't know you were reading the memoirs of a member of an oppressed nation in America, and of one who had since become a leader—no matter in what direction—of his people.

The next most astonishing pages are the last ones. In between are pages describing what may at times have been a really militant misleadership. This part ends about 1930—the exact date is a little vague. And after that—nothing. A few pages of vapid generalities about the position of the Negro in America, and his future—one suspects purposely kept vague—and then "THE END." The word of "Scottsboro" is not mentioned. Of the tremendous wave of militant struggles of the Negro people, their growing unity in struggle with white workers, not a word.

About 100 pages are devoted more or less to Mr. Johnson's imperialist adventures in Venezuela and Nicaragua, referred to above. And less than that to his work in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The book has 414 pages. The rest is blather about his friends among the Negro bourgeoisie, and how nicely he was treated by this and that influential white man, as he pursued his musical, literary and political career.

Once he gets into the 80 pages or so devoted to his career in the N. A. A. C. P. (1918-1930), Johnson deals with material which is the subject-matter of one of the most basic questions facing the Negro people and the revolutionary working class today. Every time he describes a lynching, a mass-murder of Negroes, a case of discrimination and persecution, he makes the blood of the reader fairly boil over. Then quickly he pours on cold water—which has the effect of taking the whole militant kick out of the book, and turning the anger of the reader against the author.

Everything is hunky-dory with Johnson when the N.A.A.C.P. gets a legal decision, when it succeeds in stifling the anger of the masses. It is a great victory. This is so with the Sweet case, the Arkansas Riot cases, the Texas primary, and so on.

But not once does he touch the basic question of the land, of freedom for the Negro people, of self-determination for the Black Belt—of any solution to the question.

It's little to be wondered at, of course, from a Republican politician, a co-worker of the "discoverer" of Walter White, J. E. Singarn, the friend of Rockefeller, Harding and every other imperialist of prominence in America, and of H. L. Mencken, the editor of the "American Mercury," who sends clippings to the editor of the Montgomery Advertiser with the suggestion that they may help him in his lynch-incitement against Negroes.

WHAT'S ON

Monday

MEETING DOWN-TOWN BRANCH. Anti-Imperialist League, 8 p. m. J. Medina, just returned from Cuba, will speak on conditions there. Report on Congress by S. P. Orgen. Public invited.

SPECIAL MEETING. J. Louis Engdahl Workers' Club at 3002 Hull Ave., cor. 204th St., Bronx. Organizing a new class. All must come.

CLASS—Political and Social Forces in American History by Jack Hardy at Progressive Workers' Culture Club, 150 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn. Every Wednesday eve. at 8:30 o'clock.

COOPERATIVE COLONY, 2700 Bronx Park East, announces Workers' School of Colony offers courses in elementary intermediate and advanced English; A B C of Communism; Political Economy; Russian and Esperanto. Term begins Oct. 2. Register now in school between 2-5 p. m.

HARLEM WORKERS' SCHOOL. Classes begin this week, 200 W. 135th St.

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, Pierre Degeyter Club, 19th St. All comrades are urged to come. 8 p. m.

* * *

ATTENTION BROWNSVILLE: The American Youth Club at 407 Rockaway Ave. will run the biggest affair ever held in Brooklyn for the Daily Worker, Saturday, October 14. Program includes: The Little Guild String Quartet, the Lithuanian Lalave's Girls Sextette, Harlem Liberator Singers and string ensemble and dancing. Keep this ad now and save 10c at the door. Watch for full program!

MUSIC

Chicago Opera Company to Offer "Otello" and "La Favorita"

The Chicago Opera Company opens the fourth week of its fall season this evening at the Hippodrome with Bizet's "Carmen" with Bruna Castagna, Edith Alexander, Franco Tafuro and Ettore Nava.

Other operas of the week follow: "La Traviata," on Tuesday night with Phillips, Haeseler Georgewski and Frigerio; Wednesday, "Rigoletto" with Davenport, Tafuro and Frigerio; Thursday, "Otello," with Ransome, Amato and Garrotto; Friday, "La Favorita"; with Frigerio, Castagna, Barsotti and Ruisi; Saturday afternoon, "Hansel and Gretel"; Saturday night, "Faust" and "Anrea Chenier" and Sunday night.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S New Play
"AH, WILDERNESS!"
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEATRE 52nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:35. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:15

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"Greatest of all Soviet sound films. See it yourself and urge your friends to see it."—DAILY WORKER.
"One of the genuinely distinctive works form the Muscovite studios."—HERALD TRIBUNE.
"THE PATRIOTS"
A GORKI CONCEPTION (ENGLISH TITLES)
Also: "MOSCOW ATHLETES ON PARADE.

ACME THEATRE 14th Street and Union Square | Cont. from 9 A.M. Midnite Show Sat.

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SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
"ANN VICKERS"
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and a great "Roxy" stage show
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also "A SHRIEK IN THE NIGHT"
with GINGER ROGERS and LYLE TALBOT
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— 200 WEST 135th STREET, NEW YORK —
FALL TERM OPENS TONIGHT!
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Problems of the Negro Liberation Movement, —James W. Ford
Revolutionary Traditions of the Negro People—James Allen
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A Few Classes Are Still Open!

JIM MARTIN

Chief Brown in a Tight Spot

by QUIRT

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

FOUNDED 1924

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1933

The Admiral Calls for War

THE danger of empty "peace" talk is beautifully shown by the contrast between the way the Four-Power Pact was hailed as an "instrument of European peace" at the time it was signed—and the brutally frank disclosures of Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske regarding the true aim of the Four-Power Pact between England, France, Germany and Italy.

Speaking for the violently anti-Bolshevik National Security League over the radio Saturday night, Admiral Fiske called for and predicted that these four nations would band together for war against the Soviet Union and hailed the Pact as "an instrument which makes it possible to resist by force the actual threat of Communistic Russia to overwhelm Europe."

Fiske also welcomed the re-arming of Fascist Germany because it is a "potential dike against the red tide of Communism." This links up very neatly with the notorious Hugenberg Memorandum presented by the Hitler government at the London Economic Conference which proposed that Germany be given back the Polish Corridor, reimbursing Poland for the loss with a huge slice of the Soviet Ukraine.

The professional warmaker Fiske wants an anti-Soviet Holy War "because Russia is threatening the existing conditions of social and political life in Europe." Yes, the very existence of the Soviet Union, where the workers rule, threatens the very foundations of capitalist oppression, in Europe as throughout the world. Therefore Fiske openly proposes joint war against the Soviet Union, saying "The only way to stop the spread of Communism is to meet force with force."

"Now how is Europe going to stop it?" he went on. "The Four-Power Pact seems the immediate answer, with Japan assisting on the eastern side. Such a war is possible, is in fact more than possible." Admiral Fiske gives the show away.

* * *

HE ADMITS that the antagonism of the capitalist powers to the growing Soviet Union and to Communism is far stronger than any dissensions between them, either between the United States and Japan or between France and Italy.

"The Four-Power Pact is an actual instrument which makes it possible for Germany, France, Italy and Britain to resist by force the actual threat of Communistic Russia to overwhelm Europe," Fiske repeated.

Fiske's call to war against the Soviet Union is a summons to the real opponents of imperialist war—the working masses of America and all sincere fighters against war—to join up for a resolute, unflinching struggle against the imminent danger of war, and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

A Strikebreaking Speech

THE present enormous strike wave against the N. R. A. codes is causing the Roosevelt government and the employers serious worry.

It is true that they promised the workers full right to "collective bargaining." But to promise the workers is one thing, and to see the workers take the promise seriously is another.

The reason for the anxiety of the government is not far to seek. A leading financial writer in the capitalist press gave the answer a few days ago, when he confessed that the present strikes against the N.R.A. are "cutting deeply into profits."

That is why, in the last few days, Roosevelt and General Johnson have openly tried to break large strikes against the N.R.A. codes.

Roosevelt yesterday tried to get the striking coal miners of the United States Steel mines to go back to work by dangling before them a promised gift in the form of a "code."

And Johnson spoke worriedly about the "difficulty" that the coal strike is causing the N.R.A.

And to complete the concerted attack on the striking workers, William Green yesterday took his part in this trio of strikebreakers. He has a different part to play. To maintain his hold over the workers, Green appeared before the workers yesterday as the fervent defender of the "right to strike."

But his entire speech is a deliberate attempt to cripple and nullify that right in actual practice.

Green and his fellow bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. leadership have not only tried desperately to stop all strikes against wage cuts and exploitation, but they have foully signed away even that precious "right" to strike to which they give such hypocritical lip service.

* * *

SAYS Green for example, to the coal miners in the supplementary wage agreement which he signed only a week ago:

"A strike or stoppage of work on the part of the mine workers shall be a violation of this agreement."

of the coal miners' right to strike?

And to doubly guarantee that the theoretical "right to strike" will be abrogated in actual practice, Green's coal agreement states:

"There shall be no suspension of work on account of such (i. e. wage) differences."

And thus, Green's "right to strike," becomes in the coal agreement that he gave the miners a **guarantee of the open shop, and justification of strike-breaking!**

In action, Green and the A. F. of L. leaders have ruthlessly carried through this strike-breaking. They tried to stop the Pennsylvania miners from striking. They tried to stop the textile workers from striking.

And now that the miners have swept over their reactionary leaders in the mightiest strike wave in our history, Green seeks to crawl back into the favor of the workers who would not let him betray them, by declaring himself proud of their "magnificent militancy." Behind such praise lurks the dagger of strike-breaking.

Green warns the unorganized workers to **"use calm judgment and great caution in resorting to strikes without organization . . ."**

This treacherous advice only conceals Green's fear in the face of the fact that thousands of workers have organized strikes with rank and file leadership, that these workers have taken the struggle against capitalist exploitation into their own hands!

He warns the unorganized workers to use "calm judgment."

And this warning reflects his fear that the mass of auto- steel and textile workers are getting out of the control of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats. He fears the growing influence of the policies and leadership of the revolutionary Trade Unity Unity League, which is organizing in action strikes against the slave N.R.A. codes.

He is afraid that the masses of unorganized workers now rising into action will not take seriously his recent arrogant claim that he and his fellow bureaucrats have an exclusive right to the leadership of the American labor movement.

He sees these workers sweeping into enormous strike actions, and he tries to poison their fighting anger with doubts and irresolution.

Green's treacherous warning is aimed at the recent actions of the coal miners who marched into the territory of the steel mills in an action of solidarity with the steel workers.

Green's warning is only an echo of the fright of the ruling class employers in the face of a march not only of coal miners to other coal mines, but coal miners to another vital section of American industry—steel!

* * *

GREEN warns the workers that they must **"gain discipline early and learn their lesson well. The entire industrial picture is changing, requiring new ideas, new methods. . . ."**

What does Green mean by "discipline?" He means nothing more nor less than submission to the strike-breaking agreements signed by the A. F. of L. leaders and the employers. His words are aimed at the A. F. of L. textile and coal workers who have trampled on the sell-out agreements handed down to them by their A. F. of L. betrayers. The striking workers have their own proletarian discipline, but it is of a kind that Green and his colleagues fear and hate.

Green warns the workers that they must use the strike **"only as a means of last resort."** He urges them to rely upon such instrumentalities as the National Labor Board of the N.R.A. He urges them to submit to its compulsory arbitration "without resorting to the necessity for strikes."

And in his effort to lure the workers away from striking, Green goes on to promise the workers that they can get better results from the N.R.A. Labor Board than by striking.

"A settlement of differences arising between employers and employees within the domain of judicious, just and fair determination is productive of better results than if reached upon the field of industrial conflict," says Green.

It is thus into the trap of compulsory arbitration that Green is trying to lead the workers, while he talks hypocritically about the "right to strike!"

And every worker knows what capitalist-minded Labor Boards do to workers out on strike—they assassinate the strike!

Green talks about the theoretical "right to strike." But for him and his colleagues there is never any "necessity to strike." The Green talk of the "right to strike" is a cloak for actual strike-breaking.

* * *

GREEN'S attempt to stifle the rising strike actions of the American workers takes place on the eve of the coming A. F. of L. Convention. It is therefore the signal for the policy that the A. F. of L. leadership will try to foist upon the worker delegates there.

Against this attempt to betray the workers into giving up one of the mightiest weapons that they possess in their fight against the employers, there must be organized in every A. F. of L. local a rank and file opposition to Green's strike-breaking.

Green's attempt to protect the workers from "cutting deeply into the profits" that the N.R.A. codes be smashed by the workers themselves.

are intended to guarantee to the employers, must

Dooming to Begging

FACED with rising resentment against his food destruction program while millions of unemployed starve, Roosevelt has been forced to promise winter relief.

Roosevelt now makes the same promises to the unemployed as he has made to the employed. In the factories his "recovery" program spells wage cuts—to the unemployed it means further starvation this winter.

The announcement yesterday that seven hundred million dollars will be appropriated for winter relief, gave at first the impression that Roosevelt designated funds in addition to what has already been allotted. **This is fraud.**

What is actually happening, is that Roosevelt has merely promised to use $330,000,000 from the $5,000,000,000 fund appropriated for relief by Congress last spring (a fund that should have been spent a long time ago). The balance is to be made up from existing relief funds of state, county and municipalities. **In other words, contrary to the implication of Roosevelt's speech, not one cent is being added to the funds already designated for relief!**

But, Roosevelt intends to go further. He wants to eliminate the word cash from the vocabulary of the jobless. A meagre food basket, insufficient to hold out for a week—this is his relief program. A basket of provisions totally inadequate—and a bushel of coal.

But how about rent, medical needs, clothes, etc.? These are of no concern to the capitalist government!

It is a program that reduces the millions of unemployed workers to abject beggary or a starvation diet.

* * *

THE unemployed rightfully demand a definite income to assure all needs for themselves and their families. But such assurance cannot come from a starvation food basket, but through Unemployment Insurance. This will give the unemployed an income to provide for food, clothing, shelter and other minimum needs.

Despite his election promise to grant unemployment relief, Roosevelt gives the excuse that there are no funds. This is not so. The present administration authorized $736,000,000 through the R.F.C. for loans to banks and railroads. It appropriated close to a billion dollars for the army and navy. But it will make no appropriations for the workers, unless compelled by the organized force exerted by our class.

By their organized strength the workers can force the adoption of Unemployment Insurance.

Invervention Poison

FROM Oriente Province in Cuba has come a piece of news that is terrifying the American agents of Wall Street imperialism in Havana.

And that is the news that the sugar mills and plantations in this province have been seized by armed bands of Cuban and Negro workers united in revolutionary solidarity.

The seizure of the mills was terrible enough to the American imperialist exploiters.

But that they should have been seized by Negro and whites together—this is truly terrifying to the imperialist rulers!

For in Cuba, as in the United States, the American imperialist rulers try to sow race hatred and division among their exploited slaves.

In the present fight of Wall Street against the revolutionary uprising of the Cuban workers, the American press is resorting to its usual lynch provocations, to its old, stale, disgusting lies about the "honor of white women.' The dignified New York Times carried the lie that in Oriente Province, where the majority of the population is Negro, "white women are terrorized, and dare not leave their homes for fear of being attacked by Negro men."

The poisonous "rape" talk means that the American destroyer anchored near the seized Oriente sugar mills owned by Percy Rockefeller and Vincent Astor, is getting ready for a slaughter of the Cuban workers.

Such talk means that the San Grau Government is preparing to repeat the 1919 massacre of revolting Negroes.

This vicious race hatred poison must be immediately answered by the American white and Negro workers together, united in their demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American battleships from Cuban waters, that all American intervention in Cuba must be stopped

THE "BLUE EAGLE" WILL DO HIS PART! —By Burck

Soviet Balloon Breaks Record in 12-Mile Rise

Flight Hailed by World's Scientists Will Reveal Stratosphere Secrets and Air Data, Experts Say

By VERN SMITH

(Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 1.—Soviet airmen soared nearly twelve miles into the upper air in the giant stratosphere balloon "Stratostat, U.S.S.R." to set a new world's record for altitude.

The huge turnip-shaped bag carrying a spherical, airtight aluminum gondola rose from the Moscow airport and reached a record-breaking height within less than two hours. After soaring in the air for eight hours and fifteen minutes the giant balloon, 200 feet high, alighted gently at 5 p.m. on the bank of the Moscow River east of the Koloma industrial works.

About 2,000 workers and collective farmers from the adjacent countryside assembled to greet the "Stratostat." George Prokofieff, commander of the balloon crew, climbed to the top of the gondola and gave the workers his impressions of the flight.

The successful 12-mile record flight has been greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by the whole Soviet Union. The official barographs indicate that Prof. Auguste Piccard's previous stratosphere record had been beaten 36 minutes after the start. The crew of the balloon was in constant radio communication with Soviet air officials on the ground, notifying them by radio when they reached the peak of the flight.

Reached 63,000 Feet

The peak height reached by the balloon was 11.8 miles or over 63,000 feet. Ernest Birnbaum and Constantine Godunoff, the other two aviators in the record-breaking balloon crew, reported that the lowest temperature registered outside the balloon was 89 degrees below zero, while the balloonists inside the air-tight gondola sweltered in their fur-lined flying suits in a temperature of 86 degrees.

At the top altitude reached, the outside air pressure dropped to less than one-fifteenth of the barometer reading at ground level. The balloon carried enough liquid oxygen in the airtight gondola which was fitted with nine plate-glass windows for observations, to keep the baloonists alive for 40 hours.

Flight Made For Science

The flight, which was made for scientific purposes and not to establish any height records, according to the aviators, proved the correctness of all the preliminary computations. It also demonstrated the possibility of establishing regular scientific observations in the stratosphere, the layer of ultra-thin air above the ten-mile height level.

Prokofieff stated that he was certain that the flight may be repeated under winter conditions.

Balloon All Soviet-Made

The whole stratosphere balloon, the apparatus and all the instruments used, manufactured in Soviet factories, demonstrated their excellent workmanship and quality.

The aviators said that they succeeded in fully accomplishing the outlined program of scientific observations during the flight. They added that they felt excellent throughout the flight, and stated that they were quite ready to repeat the performance.

Other Soviet Balloon Ready To Rise

The civilian stratosphere balloon built by the Leningrad Aviation Society is all set to go up from Moscow tomorrow or one of the following days in an effort to add to the scientific knowledge gained by the "Stratostat, U.S.S.R." flight.

* * *

U. S. Scientists Hail Flight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. — The record-breaking Soviet stratosphere flight is of extreme importance, U. S. Weather Bureau scientists said today, adding that much valuable data was available at such a high altitude.

The flight may answer important questions in the field of pure science, such as measuring the so-called cosmic rays and changes in the composition of the atmosphere.

Rear-Admiral, King, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, called the flight "a very marvelous performance." He added that the flight record would be sent, no doubt, for confirmation to the International Aeronautic Federation in Paris.

Brazen Japanese Employers Protest Soviet Wage Rises

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Wage increases for harbor workers in Vladivostock, Soviet Pacific port, have led to violent protests by Japanese shipping capitalists, according to the "Japan Weekly Chronicle."

The arrogant Japanese imperialists, who ship their goods through Vladivostock, have the nerve to call the wage raises given the Soviet workers "illegal" and "exorbitant," although officially raised by Soviet authorities on Soviet soil.

Japanese workers will now understand what Japanese diplomats mean when they speak of the "menace of Soviet rule." It means a "menace" of wage increases: in this case, a 23 percent rise retroeative for the past six months.

Printers Win 9 Day Strike in Syria Under Communist Leadership

BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 10 (By Mail). After striking for nine days, during which time Beirut was without any newspapers, the printers here have won a great victory. Most of their demands were granted, they will be allowed to organize a trade union, which the French colonial authorities had denied them, and all arrested strikers will be released. The strike was under the leadership of the illegal Communist Party of Syria, and the strike victory had raised the Party's prestige tremendously.

JERUSALEM, Palestine, Sept 3. (By Mail).—Communist leaflets in Hebrew were distributed at the Zion movie theatre here last night, pointing out that the Beirut strike was of great importance to all Arab workers in their fight against imperialism. The leaflet called upon everyone to contribute to the strike fund and to protest against French and British imperialist terror in the colonies.

Japan Army Asks Biggest Budget

War Office Threatens Soviet Union in Statement

TOKYO, Sept. 29.—The biggest army appropriation in the history of Japan, over $171,000,000, was asked by military leaders today. An official War Office statement admitted the threat to the Soviet Union contained in the budget appropriation, saying "the strength of the Soviet army made Japan unable to rest at ease concerning her defense in the direction of the Asiatic Continent."

Japan has already notified the great imperialist powers that it intends to increase its navy enormously in 1933, the year when the London Naval Treaty expires, while fleet bases fortifications, air maneuvers and trial mobilizations are being rushed in preparation for a major war of aggression against the Soviet Union.

Storm Troops Snoop in Kitchens as Germans Eat Sunday's Dinner

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—All Germany will eat Sunday dinner today under the snooping eyes of Nazi storm troopers, who will search all kitchens, from hotels and restaurants to workers' homes, to enforce the recent Hitlerite decree that Germans must eat only a 12 cent dinner, "donating" the difference between that sum and the usual cost of the dinner to the Nazi welfare fund.

But even if everyone of the 10,000,000 households of those still employed does so, the money collected through this once-a-month Sunday fast will provide food for less than three per cent of Germany's unemployed army, statisticians figured out here.

VAN DER LUBBE FIRED REICHSTAG ALONE, HE SAYS, FRAME-UP TOTTERS

Prosecution Witnesses Must Admit Communist Party Opposes Terrorism; Court Guards Threaten Dimitroff

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER (Via Zurich, Switzerland), Sept. 30.—The eighth day of the Reichstag fire trial in Leipsig featured van der Lubbe's confession that he burned the Reichstag alone, after various minor witnesses had testified in the Nazi endeavor to build a "link" between van der Lubbe and the German Communist Party.

The day's sessions opened with further testimony regarding the alleged "arson conversations." Binge, a prosecution witness, while detained in prison by the Nazis from March 10 to July 12, made statements which he now withdrew on the stand.

He admits talking to van der Lubbe, but denies the utterance ascribed to him: "This boy is all right; we can use him." Judge Buenger insinuatingly asks: "Perhaps you forget, but didn't you really hear revolutionary talk?"

Witness Denies Nazi Charge.

Binge states that van der Lubbe did not give the impression of being a Communist. Incensed at Binge's refusal to testify as the Nazi court wishes, the attorney-general threatens him with legal prosecution.

Jahnicke, another prosecution witness, states that he is a Communist, but left the Communist Party in June 1932 for personal reasons. He describes details of the Neukoelln organization of the Communist Party where terrorist acts were never discussed. Jahnicke adds that "elements inclined to terrorism were instructed that the Communist Party was opposed to individual terrorism."

Van der Lubbe "Not a Communist."

Jahnicke says that he had asked van der Lubbe if he was a member of the Communist Party. Van der Lubbe answered: "Not of the Communist Party but of the A. A. U. (Allgemeine Arbeiter-Union)." Judge Buenger asks: "What organization is that?" Torgler exxplains that the A. A. U. is an anarchist-syndicalist group.

Jahnicke declares that van der Lubbe differed from the Communists in being undisciplined and foggy in his ideas. In reply to Torgler's question as to the Communist Party's attitude toward terrorism, Jahnicke states that the Party rejected terrorism during the latter half of 1932 and in January-February, 1933.

Panknin, the next witness, wearing a storm trooper's badge, confirms Jahnicke's testimony. Dimitroff then asks Panknin why as "a good German" he didn't inform the police after hearing this incendiary talk. Panknin replies: "I didn't take the conversation seriously."

Van Der Lubbe On Stand

The third phase of the trial begins with van der Lubbe's examination on the stand, with the prosecution asking him how he entered the Reichstag and set fire to different parts of the building.

Judge Buenger begs van der Lubbe to "talk frankly." Van der Lubbe grins and nods. He says that on Sunday, Feb. 26, he strolled through Berlin, reaching Hennigsdorf in the evening, where he registered under his right name with the police. He stayed overnight in the police night lodgings.

This is obviously a clumsy police alibi to prove that van der Lubbe did not spend the night with Nazi friends of his. Van der Lubbe adds: "I went to Spandau early next morning, and left Spandau at 8 a.m."

Judge Buenger: "Do you admit firing the Reichstag on that very day?" Van der Lubbe only nods.

Judge Prompts Dutchman

Though van der Lubbe had told his story up to this point connectedly and clearly, the judge fears he will fails to continue in that role and returns to the old method of presenting detailed questions requiring only "Yes" or "No" answers. He tells van der Lubbe to interrupt him if the description he reads is "incorrect," but van der Lubbe never interrupts as the presiding judge describes van der Lubbe's second-story entrance into the Reichstag through a window.

The judge adds that van der Lubbe set fire to the building all alone, applying the match at ten different spots within 20 minutes. Van der Lubbe confirms the judge's whole statement, and Buenger adds that the description read by him tallies with police reports of the fire.

Prosecution Drops Arson Charge

The prosecution thus tacitly drops the arson indictment against Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff and now accuses van der Lubbe alone of the actual firebug act.

Police Threaten Dimitroff

Dimitroff rises and tries to speak to the newspaper men covering the trial, but policemen drag him back and threaten to beat him up is he doesn't shut up.

Judge Buenger then announces that the trial stands adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 4.

Cuban Worker Wants to Hear What "Daily" Says of Their Fight

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"I would like to have copies of the Daily Worker in which you tell of what we have been doing in Cuba," writes a native of Cuba from the city of Camajuani, in broken English to our American Daily Worker.

"With the present lines I enclose to you to see if I can obtain three or four numbers of the Daily Worker, the quantity of ten cents in American money.

"I will desire to get one number of the last issue and two or three that mention the news that this paper obtain from Cuba in these weeks, and of the labor of the Cuban workers.

"In this town we have all the workers united in syndicates (unions) and in this week we united them in a Regional Federation of all workers of different industry. This town has 8,000 workers from different offices organized.

"The Cuban Communist Party leads them by the National Confederation of Workers of Cuba. The International Labor Defense (Defensa Obrera Internacional) has a great representation here.

"I close with revolutionary greetings."

Life on Soviet Ship Vividly Described by American Youth

"I Saw With My Own Eys What 'Daily Has Told Us Many Times"

A young American worker, traveling to the Soviet Union by way of Asia, has written a letter to a friend here telling of his experience on board the Soviet ship, "Chicherin." The letter follows:

On Board the Soviet Ship,
"Chicherin"

Dear Comrade—

I know that you would like to know what is happening on this ship, but I can't tell you all—there is so much. Fifty-three men working, studying, attending Party meetings, reading, eating and trying to talk a little English makes a busy day.

Yesterday I saw for the first time what the Daily Worker keeps saying on the first page. The Soviet workers are prepared. Twenty men marched on the top deck in military formation, donned gas masks and trotted around for ten minutes. Then came a class in gunnery. This is a passenger boat, not a warship.

Say, you should see the eats they give us—pastry and caviar every day, seven-course dinners and suppers. All the food excepting the fruits come from the Soviet and it tastes just like my mother's cooking. I never expected such grand meals. And white bread all the time on clean tablecloths with Lenin looking down on us approvingly. In fact, **every one on this ship eats from the same kitchen and the food is great.**

If you remember, I sent you some news about a printers' strike in Syria. Well, they won it and it was a great victory for the Communist Party of Syria.

Comradely yours,
H. L.

What the Nazis Do to Men Who Know Too Much

By ROBERT HAMILTON

VII.

Although the Nazi leaders had kept their plans for burning the Reichstag as secret as possible, some individuals—in the confidence of Nazi headquarters or able to learn the truth about the Reichstag fire through their official position—had to be muzzled or put out of the way to keep the Goering-Goebbels schema from disclosure.

Dr. George Bell, former member of the Nazi General Staff and intimate of Capt. Roehm, and other highly-placed Fascist leaders, knew van der Lubbe very well. The latter told him all about the connections he had formed with Nazi circles in Berlin and Munich.

Dr. Bell Lets the Cat Out of the Bag

Although Dr. Bell had been hostile to the Nazi Party for more than a year he still had his intimates within the Party who kept him informed of what was going on. He knew exactly what had taken place when the Reichstag was burned. Four or five days after the fire, Bell betrayed what he knew about it to a politician in the People's Party. The politician wrote to some of his friends, telling them what Bell had revealed to him, regarding the real incendiaries. One of these letters fell into the hands of Daluege, the chief of the secret police.

This letter cost Bell his life. He had fled to Austria, fearing he would be murdered by the unscrupulous Nazi overlords. But on April 3, two automobiles filled with dependable storm troopers crossed the frontier from Munich into Austria and drove up to the little inn where Bell was hiding in the village of Kufstein. They tried to kidnap him and take him back to Nazi-land. When he refused to go they shot him dead. One mouth shut forever.

A Fortune-Teller Predicts the Fire

Erik Hanussen, a famous fortune-teller, said in a seance the day before the Reichstag fire: "I see a great house burning." In the issue of his weekly following the fire, Hanussen wrote that he had known in advance that the Reichstag was going to be burned, but he could not speak openly of it.

Now, Hanussen was an intimate friend of Count Helldorf, head of the Berlin Nazis, and other high Fascist officials. It is clear that some leading Nazi must have tipped Hanussen off before the Reichstag fire, which enabled him to "foresee" it. Hanussen must have known a great deal.

Hanussen Taken For A Ride

The Jew Hanussen did not live long enough to enjoy the rule of Hitler, which he had desired so fervently. On April 7, his body was found riddled with bullets in a clump of trees along a village road near Berlin. He too had been taken for a Nazi ride. Two months sealed forever.

Dr. Oberfohren's Memorandum

Of the three men who knew the secret of the Reichstag fire — Bell, Hanussen and Oberfohren—Dr. Oberfohren was the most dangerous. Bell was a political adventurer; Hanussen was a charlatan fortune-teller. But Oberfohren was an influential politician, head of the Nationalist deputies in the Reichstag.

To weaken the Nazis and protect his own party against its allies' efforts to smash it, Oberfohren wrote a memorandum exposing the Nazis' plot to set the Reichstag on fire. This memorandum appeared in the Manchester Guardian on April 26 and 27.

Oberfohren's "Suicide"

Ten days later, Dr. Oberfohren was found shot dead in his apartment. The Hitler government issued a report that Oberfohren had committed suicide. In reality he, too, had been murdered by the Nazis. All three men who knew too much would never talk again.

A Fire-Chief's Suspicions

When Berlin's fire chief, Gempp, arrived at the blazing Reichstag that ominous night of Feb. 27, he ordered that a city-wide alarm be sent out at once, and complained that the fire-department had been summoned much too late. Goering expressly forbade him to issue the general alarm, saying: "Fight the fire with the apparatus you have here."

Gempp also told his fire department subordinates that when inspecting the burned Reichstag, he had noticed huge quantities of unused incendiary material lying around—enough to fill a truck.

How Goering Shut Up Gempp

Goering's answer was to suspend Gempp and place him under charges of—corruption. Goering did not have the courage to deny Gempp's accusations, printed in the Saarbruecken "Volkstimme"; his only answer was to suspend Gempp and place him under charges of — corruption. Gempp weakened under the pressure put on him and nearly four months later issued a technical denial of his charges against Goering. Such a delayed denial proves the truth of the charges made.

They Knew Too Much

Three men who knew too much had been murdered—and one who suspected a little was shut up by the threat of losing his job. No one in Germany dares to mention the names of Bell, Oberfohren, or Hanussen. They have vanished from the scene and no paper dares to remind its readers that they ever lived—they knew too much.

(Next—The International Aspects of the Reichstag Fire).

Workers' Enemies Exposed

Louis A. Baum, of Bronx, N. Y., who was known in the Communist Party for many years as an incurable social-democratic element, has now been expelled from the ranks of the Party for open and flagrant violation of the basic principles and discipline of the Party.

He has been found guilty of resisting and refusing to carry out Party instructions, of carrying on unprincipled and disruptive activities in the Jim Connelly Branch of the International Labor Defense, and of splitting the branch and utilizing renegade elements to set up an opposition organization in the Lower Bronx.

True to his nature of an unprincipled careerist and ideologically confused petty-bourgeois element, Louis A. Baum has found his place in the ranks of the renegade counter-revolutionary Lovestoneites.

All workers are warned against his slanderous and disruptive work in the service of the class enemy.